

Mr Skinner: "Pheasant  
Other Members: "Wing  
Mr Jones resumed  
and returned to the  
debate, a pillar of  
community. Until the  
time, only mad at me.  
I never knew why he  
was an apparently reasonable  
man—a father, a teacher,  
not from close to me.  
After this excitement  
plays, concerts, exhibitions,  
broadcasting, sport and family  
outings.

## Liberals and SDP agree more seats

The Liberals and Social Democrats have agreed an almost equal division between them of two-thirds of Britain's parliamentary seats to be contested at the next general election. They are confident of reaching agreement on a majority of the remainder by the end of the month.

Back page

## Journalists killed in El Salvador

Four Dutch journalists were killed in El Salvador, the Dutch embassy in San Salvador said. Unconfirmed reports said they died during fighting in a village 70 miles north of the capital.

Plea for Duarte, page 6

## Prosser jury out

The jury trying three prison officers accused of the murder of Mr Barry Prosser at Winson Green Prison went to a hotel for the night after a six-hour retirement without reaching agreement at Leicester Crown Court.

## Platt group fails

A receiver has been called at Stone-Platt, the big textile manufacturer, despite rescue attempts by the Bank of England. The collapse has led to a clash between the company's bankers and City institutions.

Page 13

## Polar escape

The British Transglobe Expedition explorers have escaped from an ice floe 375 miles from the North Pole by driving their snow vehicle on to another ice floe which drifted alongside.

Earlier report, page 6

## Private loans up

A steady increase in loans to the private sector is revealed in figures released by the Bank of England. Public sector lending was contracting.

Page 13

## Cable TV worry

Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, is to set up an inquiry into the impact of cable and satellite broadcasting on television standards. It is feared that standards will fall.

Page 3

## Penlee inquest

The Penlee disaster inquest, which opened in Penzance, was told of the drama of the three captains involved, the coaster master, the helicopter pilot and the lifeboat coxswain.

Page 2

## Shinwell drops Labour whip

Lord Shinwell, aged 97, who has resigned the Labour Whip. (Back page)

## Spectator dies

A 22-year-old Indian died after being punched on the head during the one-day cricket match in Durban on Wednesday between South Africa and the touring English XI. Police said they had questioned and later released a white man.

Cricket, page 17

Letters: On European defence, from Dr Robert McGeehan, and others; clergy morale, from the Bishop of Oxford

Leading articles: Chief constables; Haughey in Washington; Russia and India

Obituary, page 12

Mr Charles Fifie

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# THE TIMES

FRIDAY MARCH 19 1982

Price twenty pence

Chris Gregory

## Death penalty and flogging are rejected by Government

By Hugh Noyes and Anthony Revins



McNee to retire as police chief

Sir David McNee, whose decision to retire came as a surprise to most of Scotland Yard yesterday.

Offered another two years service by the Home Secretary Sir David told him some weeks ago he would leave this October.

To appeals for new measures to combat the rising level of violent crime, Mr Whitelaw reminded MPs that the Criminal Justice Bill now before the House would provide magistrates and judges with a wide range of penalties.

He was also hoping to bring forward proposals which would implement some parts of the plans on police powers that were in the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure.

But Mr Whitelaw was not encouraging in his reply to suggestions from the Labour benches for more community policing. That sort of talk, he said, was bedevilling our policing system. What was wanted was effective policing, which meant harnessing the support, encouragement and help of the local community.

He accepted that the increase in burglaries and street crimes was serious and must be tackled not only by the House, the police and the Government but by the whole of the community. It was only by a concerted effort that the battle against crime could be won.

Mr Whitelaw agreed with Mr Roy Hattersley, Opposition spokesman on Home Affairs, that the best way to reduce the crime rate was not to have wild talk about more violent punishment but to get the police out on the streets among the people. This was a matter for the community as a whole: there were problems of parental discipline in schools and many other matters that contributed to rising crime.

The Home Secretary backed the Metropolitan Police for their breakdown of crime statistics into ethnic groups. He knew in advance that this was to be done.

The Cabinet is preparing to mobilise all possible support for the Home Secretary in the coming week's Conservative Party debate on law and order.

Senior ministers were saying last night that the issue should not be turned into a political football, that what was needed was the means to the improvement of the figures, but that there were no simple answers.

Such arguments will only serve to isolate the Conservative right-wing, which has been demanding draconian measures, including capital punishment. There will be a vote on capital punishment, the second in the Parliament, during the report stage of the Criminal Justice Bill, after Easter. It was disclosed last night.

Law and order debate, page 4

Parliamentary report, page 4

Leading article, page 11

## Teachers step up action after rebuff on pay

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

The two main teachers' unions are to step up their industrial action in all local authority schools following the decision by employers last night not to refer their pay claim to arbitration.

The management panel of the Burnham Committee, which negotiated teachers' pay in England and Wales, was split down the middle between those wanting immediate arbitration and those urging further negotiations.

A number of members exercised their right to requisition a further meeting of the full Burnham Committee, with next Thursday as a possible date.

The Association of Metropolitan Authorities (AMA) yesterday put out a statement saying that it stood by its opinion that the dispute should go to arbitration, but was nevertheless prepared to attend another Burnham meeting in the hope of persuading its management colleagues to accept arbitration.

Jews lose plea, page 2

## Tory wets revolt over cut in dole

By Philip Webster  
Political Reporter

The Government suffered one of its biggest backbench revolts of the present parliament last night when 13 Conservative MPs voted to restore the 5 per cent that was cut from unemployment benefit in 1980.

They supported an opposition clause during the second stage of the Social Security and Housing Benefits Bill which would have had the effect of restoring the "abatement".

The Government majority fell to 30 but the new clause was rejected by 248 votes to 218. The majority would have been much lower had several MPs in the opposition parties not been absent. Up to half a dozen other Conservative MPs abstained.

The 13 rebels were led by Sir Ian Gilmour, the former Cabinet minister. The others were Mr Robert Hicks (Bodmin), Mr Alan Hazelhurst (Saffron Walden), Mr Christopher Parton (Bath), Mr Patrick Cormack (Staffordshire, South-West), Mr Richard Needham (Chesham), Mr Peter Bottomley (Greckham, Woolwich-West), Mr Hugh Dykes (Harrow, East), Mr James Lester (Beeston), Mr David Knox (Leek), Mr Julian Critchley (Aldershot), Mr Robin Square (Hawes, Horsham) and Sir Anthony Meyer (Flint, West).

One Conservative MP after another rose to attack the Government's decision not to restore the abatement, brought in as a substitute for the taxation on short-term benefits which the Government had pledged in its manifesto to introduce.

Mr Hugh Rossi, Minister for Social Security, totally failed to satisfy the critics who constantly interrupted his speech.

Many Conservatives argued during the debate that as the taxation of short-term benefits in itself would bring in over £500m in a full year the Government should spend the £60m it would cost to restore the abatement.

Mr Rossi patiently argued his "backbenchers" when he said: "260m in a year is not a trivial amount to find. We have many things to do in the social field which we would like to do."

He promised, however, that the abatement would be made good eventually.

## Benn seeks royal aid to annul Lords

By George Clark

Mr Wedgwood Benn, who resigned the Stansgate peerage in 1963 and is seen as the main defender of left-wing activists, has produced for the Labour Party a detailed plan for the abolition of the House of Lords.

It would involve, as he first told the party conference in 1980, a Labour-dominated Commons asking the Queen to create a thousand or so new and temporary peers to wreak the destruction of the Upper House.

Critics in the Labour Party have argued that that is an impracticality of political consequence, or else that it would provoke a constitutional crisis.

Senior ministers were saying last night that the issue should not be turned into a political football, that what was needed was the improvement of the figures, but that there were no simple answers.

Such arguments will only serve to isolate the Conservative right-wing, which has been demanding draconian measures, including capital punishment.

He rejects the suggestions made by Mr Silkin and Mr Michael Cocks, the Opposition chief whip, that the Lords' abolition commitment should be given low priority in the party manifesto because the Commons would have more important legislation to tackle.

Mr Benn argues that Lords' abolition is the essential pre-requisite to legislation, for raising the United Kingdom out of the EEC and thus allowing the new Government to carry through its alternative economic strategy.

His paper opens with the declaration that "the Lords are unlikely to pass a Bill to abolish the House of Lords". Furthermore, it would be difficult to get the Bill through simply by invoking the provisions of the Parliament Acts, which restrict the Lords' delaying power. That could involve a wrangle between the two Houses that would last two or three years.

Early in that dispute, Mr Benn argues, the Labour government would be forced to adopt the "swamping" method of carrying the legislation, by asking the Queen to create enough peers to outvote the majority in the Upper House.

He recognises that at that point, the Crown might say, as

Continued on back page, col 6



The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, comforting Mrs Sylvia Martin during a visit to St Joseph's Hospice in Hackney, East London, yesterday.

## Franc falls to lowest level ever

From Charles Hargrove  
Paris, March 18

The franc fell to its lowest level ever against the dollar on Paris exchanges today amid speculation that it may be devalued for the second time in six months.

For two days, the Bank of France has intervened vigorously on the exchanges by selling some \$1,000m (£552m), but this has failed to halt speculation against the franc, which today fell to Fr 6.185 against the dollar and to Fr 2,605 against the Deutsche Mark. In addition, the domestic leading rate was raised by two points to 17 per cent, its highest level since September.

Given the drastic exchange control measures reintroduced in recent months, which leave little opportunity for domestic speculators, the run on the franc points to a sharp fall of confidence on the part of international investors.

Against that the optimism of the Prime Minister, who claimed yesterday that the slowing of inflationary trends was well under way, and the feigned surprise of the Finance Minister at the "agitation" over the franc when all the objective elements of the economy are satisfactory, sound distinctly hollow. He flatly rejected the possibility of another devaluation.

The dissolution order was served on Mr Ibrahim Tawil, Mayor of El-Bireh (civic motto "The City on the Move") after his council voted to boycott the civil administration headed by Mr Menachem Milson, an Israeli professor of Arabic literature.

The dissident order was served on Mr Ibrahim Tawil, Mayor of El-Bireh (civic motto "The City on the Move") after his council voted to boycott the civil administration headed by Mr Menachem Milson, an Israeli professor of Arabic literature.

Within two hours of Mr Tawil's expulsion, the streets of El-Bireh were being patrolled by hundreds of soldiers carrying automatic rifles. Ramallah was like a ghost town, with all but a handful of food-shops shuttered and suspicious-looking troops gathered in large clusters on street corners. In Nablus the town council called an emergency meeting and announced an immediate three-day general strike.

The injured had been air-lifted to hospital. The helicopter then made the 40-mile return trip to the training range to sweep the area for other casualties.

The army said later: "These men were named last night as Anthony Heistrin, aged 29, Peter Butchers, aged 20, from Paignton, Devon, and Glenn Miller, aged 25, from Wythenshawe, Greater Manchester. Both suffered surgery for shrapnel wounds."

The injured had been air-lifted to hospital. The helicopter then made the 40-mile return trip to the training range to sweep the area for other casualties.

The army said later: "These men were killed following an explosion during routine mortar training. The cause of the explosion is not known at present but ammunition technical officers are at the scene to investigate."

## Uproar as Israelis oust Arab mayor

From Christopher Walker, El-Bireh, March 18

The Israeli authorities today took the unprecedented step of disbanding one of the 25 elected Palestinian municipalities in the occupied West Bank and replacing its Arab mayor with a senior Israeli Army officer.

The Israeli Defence Ministry justified the move by saying that it had been taken in the interests of the local Arabs to ensure that they continued to receive the municipal services. Right-wing Israeli politicians were quick to praise the authorities while some left-wingers expressed serious concern at the implications for the future of the West Bank.

The men, members of 45 Commando, based at Arbroath, are understood to have died when a shell exploded in the barrel of a mortar as it was being fired. Preliminary investigations suggest a faulty fuse.

The three dead marines were named last night as Anthony Heistrin, aged 29, Peter Butchers, aged 20, from Paignton, Devon, and Glenn Miller, aged 25, from Wythenshawe, Greater Manchester. Both were unmarried.

The two in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne, were Cpl Stanley Wright, aged 25, from Banbridge, N. Ireland, and Marine William Currie, aged 25, from Wythenshawe, Greater Manchester. Both suffered surgery for shrapnel wounds.

The injured had been air-lifted to hospital. The helicopter then made the 40-mile return trip to the training range to sweep the area for other casualties.

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## NEWS IN SUMMARY

### ANC given new premises

Staff of the African National Congress (ANC), the militant black nationalist organization whose London mission was wrecked by a bomb last Sunday, have been offered temporary accommodation by the British Council of Churches at its headquarters in Eaton Gate, Westminster. (Michael Hornsby writes).

Canon Paul Oestreicher, the council's assistant general secretary, said yesterday that the bombing of the ANC's office was deeply deplored by the council as an action against all South Africans whose aspirations for majority rule the ANC had faithfully represented for 70 years.

Mrs Ruth Mompatti, chief representative of the ANC in Britain, said: "We are grateful to the BCC and we have accepted the offer." The ANC is awaiting a surveyors' report which will determine whether the mission will have to be demolished.

### Youths jailed for killing PC

Two youths who dragged a "courageous and model policeman" to his death were acquitted of his murder at Liverpool Crown Court yesterday. Our Liverpool correspondent writes. But Jeffrey Jaycock, aged 19 of Charlton Road, and Mark Kelly aged 21 of Ringcroft Road, both of Old Swan, Liverpool, were both jailed for nine years for his manslaughter.

PC Raymond Daveaport, aged 35 had leaned inside the youths' car to switch off the ignition, last July 4 when the car sped away dragging him along.

### Court cuts cash to road victims

The Court of Appeal in London yesterday ruled that interest on general damages for "pain, suffering and loss of amenity" in accident cases should be cut from the present level of more than 10 per cent to only 2 per cent. Three judges pruned £10,000 from an overall damages and interest award of £242,404 to Mrs Sandra Birken, aged 42, who suffered head injuries in a road accident.

Law report, page 21

### Civil servants' technology deal

The Government yesterday completed a new technology agreement with Civil Service union leaders representing 520,000 white-collar staff which the Government believes is a big contribution to Information Technology Year (Our Labour Staff writes).

The interim two-year agreement includes a government guarantee of no compulsory redundancies through new technology.

The object of the agreement is to improve efficiency and standards of service in government operations. The Civil Service is Britain's largest single user of computers.

### School barricade

The police were called to Willowgarth High School, Grimethorpe, near Barnsley today when about 20 pupils barricaded the main gate. When police arrived, the pupils ran away, but one was detained.

## Penlee disaster drama of three captains

From Craig Seton, Penzance

The master of a coaster drifting in mountainous seas toward rocks failed to put out Mayday signal and his crew showed "no sense of urgency" as a helicopter and lifeboat fought to lift them and their passengers to safety, an inquest was told at Penzance yesterday.

The inquest into the deaths of the eight crew of the Penlee lifeboat Solomon Browne from the Cornish village of Mousehole and the eight people on board the 1,400-ton Union Star was told that Captain Henry Moreton had not lowered his ship's mast to enable the helicopter to get closer as he would have known to do.

Earlier, Captain Moreton, aged 35, was described as "short tempered" with the master of a salvage tug offering a tow and had asked him only to stand by. The jury heard that the coaster had been on board his wife and two teenage stepdaughters picked up in an unscheduled stop without the knowledge of his company.

The Union Star, carrying fertilizer to Dublin on her maiden voyage, had broken down with engine failure eight miles off Land's End. The wind gusted up to 85 knots and waves reached 70 ft as she drifted over a period of two hours and 40 minutes on to the rocks and eventually overturned. The battered Penlee Lifeboat, having picked up four people from the coaster, was lost.

The inquest, which will continue today, heard evidence from the tug master that the lifeboat had probably been damaged after hitting the coaster's side and its crew, including the coxswain Trevelyan Richards, were possibly concussed or injured. He thought they were making a desperate run for shelter but the Solomon Browne either overturned or was dashed on to rocks.

The inquest was given evidence that showed the emergency was a drama of three captains, the pilot of the Royal Navy helicopter, whose rotor blades had come within three feet of the coaster's mast, the master of the stricken coaster who wanted his wife and children taken off first and the desperate attempts of Trevelyan Richards to get everybody on to his lifeboat.

Mr John Burman, the master of the Union Star, was succeeded by a tow and had asked him only to stand by. The jury heard that the coaster had been on board his wife and two teenage stepdaughters picked up in an unscheduled stop without the knowledge of his company.

Mr John Moore, chief executive of Penwith District Council at Penzance which established the fund said yesterday that it had closed but was still growing with the accumulation of interest. He was unable to say when a announcement would be made about the division of the money but it is understood that it will make special provisions for the future well being of the young children of dead crewmen. The dead men all came from Mousehole and they left behind five widows, and 12 children, some of them grown up.

An estimated £500,000 given by the public to another fund set up by local fishermen has been divided equally between the eight families.

Mr John Burman, the

### Families fund talks continue

Discussions are continuing between the families of the eight dead crewmen of the Penlee Life boat and the trustees of the disaster funds to decide how to distribute the £2.75m given by the public.

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### Senior changes at 'Times'

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

A vacancy has occurred among the six independent national directors of *The Times* and *The Sunday Times*, who are entrusted with safeguarding the newspapers' editorial independence.

Sir Edward Pickering, one of the six, yesterday was appointed executive vice-chairman of Times Newspapers Ltd (TNL). Sir Edward is also made a director of Times Newspaper Holdings Ltd (TNHL) and of Times Newspapers Ltd, while resigning as an independent national director.

At the same time Mr Gerald Long ceases to be managing director of TNL, a post he has held since the takeover of the newspaper by Mr Rupert Murdoch in February, 1981. Mr Long becomes deputy chairman of News International Ltd, the parent company.

A statement issued by the company last night said that Mr Long "in that capacity will be assisting Mr Murdoch in all his responsibilities as chief executive of the group in the United Kingdom".

Mr Bill Gillespie, the present deputy managing director, Mr Gillespie, who has been heavily involved in negotiations with the print unions over the last month over manning cuts, was until recently deputy managing director of News Group Newspapers Ltd.

Sir Edward, already represents News International on the board of William Collins and Sons Ltd, in which it has a stake of just over 42 per cent.

Sir Edward, editor of *The Daily Express*, between 1957-62, is likely to be replaced by a journalist or former journalist. He was with Mr John Gross, the former editor of *The Times Literary Supplement*, one of two independent directors who, under the terms of the constitution, are selected for their editorial expertise.

## WOOLWICH

EQUITABLE BUILDING SOCIETY

The following rates of interest will apply from 1st April 1982 until further notice.

Rates paid per annum

Gross equivalent with income tax at 30%

Share Accounts	8.75%	12.50%
Premium Interest Shares	10.75%	15.36%
Higher Interest Shares	9.75%	13.93%
Savings Plan Accounts	10.00%	14.29%
Monthly Income Shares	8.75%	12.50%
Deposit Accounts (Ordinary Personal)	8.50%	12.14%
Flexible Term Shares and Investment Certificates	The rate of interest on all Term Shares and Investment Certificates — Certificates will be reduced by 1%	

Mortgages: Interest on new mortgages and existing mortgages with account numbers commencing 91, 94 and 96 will be reduced by 1.5% on 1st April 1982. A similar reduction will apply to all other existing mortgages from 1st May 1982. The normal effect of this reduction will be to shorten the term of repayment mortgages: however, where present monthly payments are based on at least a 15% interest table, they can be reduced on request to the Society's branch concerned. Details of revised monthly payments will be sent to endowment mortgage borrowers towards the end of March 1982.

WOOLWICH  
EQUITABLE BUILDING SOCIETY  
The Woolwich—the one to be with!

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After the case: Mr Michael Bogdanov, director of the "Romans" play, and Mrs Mary Whitehouse, who brought a private prosecution against him.

## 'Romans' case is withdrawn

By David Nicholson-Lord

The case against a national Theatre director on gross indecency charges under the Sexual Offences Act was withdrawn at the Central Criminal Court yesterday after three rulings from the judge.

These were that the Act applied to events on stage, that a simulated sexual act could still amount to gross indecency, and that the motive of "sexual gratification" was not an essential part of the offence.

Mr Ian Kennedy, QC, representing Mrs Mary Whitehouse in her private prosecution against the director, said there was thus a prima facie case to answer. But if Mr Michael Bogdanov, the director, was convicted, the consequences of any penalty could "gravely damage" his private and professional life.

Mr Kennedy said Mr Bogdanov had only staged the male rape scene in the play, *The Romans in Britain*, after discussions with National Theatre directors and advice that the scene could not transgress the criminal law. "He knows it is not so", Mr Kennedy added. But the public interest would not be served by taking the prosecution further.

Mr Kennedy was explain-

ing to the court why he had decided that the prosecution should be stopped three days after it had started and after hearing evidence from one prosecution witness, Mr Graham Ross-Cornell, Mrs Whitehouse's solicitor.

The case, which was being widely viewed as crucial for theatre managements in determining what they could portray on stage, centred on a scene in *The Romans in Britain* in which a young Celt, who is also a trained Druid priest, is the subject of attempted buggery by a Roman soldier.

The play ran at the Olivier Theatre during the autumn and winter of 1980. Mr Bogdanov, aged 43, was charged under the Sexual Offences Act of 1956 for the performances on December 19, 1980, the night when Mr Ross-Cornell visited the theatre with the declared intention of determining whether there was evidence for a prosecution.

Mr Ross-Cornell agreed during the hearing that the play, centring on Caesar's invasion of Britain, was deeply serious and that Mr Bogdanov was a director of distinction. Lord Hutchinson of Lullingstone, QC, for the defence, said at the end of the case yesterday that many

witnesses would have been called in Mr Bogdanov's defence.

They would have "clearly and incontrovertibly" established that the allegation of gross indecency, which Mr Bogdanov denied, was "entirely false".

The alleged loophole in the Theatres Act, according to theatre managements, lies in an apparent omission, which meant that Mrs Whitehouse did not have to gain the permission of the Attorney General for an offence under another statute, as opposed to an offence at common law.

The ruling by Mr Justice Staugham spoke of defence submissions that prosecution under section 13 of the Sexual Offences Act was "specious although technically correct".

Section 13 was acknowledged by both sides to be used typically for gross indecency between homosexuals in public lavatories. Most cases were said to involve direct sexual gratification.

But the judge said it was not inconceivable that Parliament might have exempted theatre from the 1956 Act. "But it did not do so. Whether the omission was deliberate or accidental I do not know and cannot m-

## Science report

### Early man ate too much liver

By the Staff of "Nature"

Close examination of the skeleton of a 1,500,000 year-old ancestor of *homo sapiens* has suggested that the lady in question suffered the toxic effects of too much vitamin A. Her condition may well have arisen from over-consumption of the liver of carnivorous animals, according to Dr Alan Walker of the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine in Baltimore. Dr Zimmerman of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia and Professor Richard Leakey of the National Museums of Kenya.

The skeleton examined is the most complete available example of *homo erectus*. It was found in 1973 Lake Turkana in Kenya. While the bones of its skull appear almost normal, Dr Walker and his colleagues find that around many of the long bones in the skeleton's limbs there is deposited an extra layer of coarse-woven bone up to 7 millimetres thick in parts. That is similar to the pattern of bone disease observed in the rare cases of vitamin A toxicity that have been examined in recent times.

Although carrots, green vegetables and the liver of herbivorous animals supply most Westerners with more than enough vitamin A to meet the minimal dietary requirements, there is next to no danger of consuming a toxic overdose. Because the liver of carnivorous animals contains up to 30 times more vitamin A than that of herbivores, early polar explorers, driven to eating seal, polar bear or husky dog liver, sometimes suffered the short-term effects of vitamin A toxicity. These include vomiting, diarrhoea and convulsions.

Dr Walker and his colleagues suggest that, 1,500,000 years ago, long-term vitamin A toxicity was the result of early man becoming an eager meat-eater. From several Kenyan sites, notably Chesowanja, of about that age, stone tools and bone fragments from many species are first found in association with the remains of early humans. There is also evidence that our ancestors learnt to control fire at that time. With their newly acquired taste for meat, members of *homo erectus* may have devoured large quantities of the liver of carnivores.

There is no means by which the diagnosis of Dr Walker and his colleagues can be established beyond doubt. By a process of elimination, they arrive reasonably, at vitamin A toxicity as the most likely cause of the bone damage.

Source: *Nature*, March 18 (Vol 296, p248) 1982. © Nature-Times News Service 1982.

## Jenkins attacks call for return of hanging

From Julian Haviland, Political Editor Glasgow

There was a case for a new and substantial programme of prison building, Mr Roy Jenkins said in Glasgow yesterday.

The SDP-Liberal Alliance candidate in the Glasgow, Hillhead, by-election, who is a former Labour Home Secretary, said that the call by the Police Federation for the restoration of capital punishment tended to direct attention from the real issues.

He said that the Conservatives were reaping the whirlwind of trying to make law and order a party issue at the last general election.

Mr Jenkins recalled that the last Commons vote on capital punishment, resulted in a defeat for the idea of restoration in a way that even Mrs Margaret Thatcher regarded as conclusive.

Another vote in the Commons would yield the same result. The traditional battles of canvassing statistics began yesterday. Mr Jenkins' campaign managers put out figures which showed him ahead by 24 per cent to 21 per cent for the Conservative candidate, Mr Gerald Malone, with Labour at 1 per cent and the Scottish National party at

## Jewish schools' aid plea rejected

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

An application by three independent Jewish primary schools in North London to be taken into the maintained sector as voluntary aided schools has been rejected by the Government.

The Inner London Education Authority had opposed the application, on the grounds that it would have to take over the running costs amounting to nearly £1m a year, and it already had surplus capacity in the maintained primary schools and therefore no desire to take on three new schools.

The Authority also feared that, if accepted, more Jewish schools and those of other religious faiths, such as the Muslims, would wish to follow suit. Merton was the cost of the new schools.

It will become a quasi-autonomous grant aided organization.

In addition, the authority was worried about the standards in the three Jewish schools: the Yesodey Hatorah girls' primary and the Lubavitch House girls' and boys' primary schools, all in Hackney.

A confidential report by ILEA inspectors said the Yesodey Hatorah school premises were substandard; only three of the 18 teachers had ever achieved so high a level of contact.

The SNP claim that their own canvassing shows "bedrock" nationalist support of 18 to 19 per cent.

Mr Wiseman yesterday had support from Mr Neil Kinnock, Opposition spokesman on education, who in a speech at Glasgow University attacked the proposed 4 per cent increase in student grants as a cut in real terms.

He said that Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education, was "introducing a student loans system through the back door

## BOY VICTIM OF IRA BOMB IS BURIED

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Grieving classmates of Alan McCrum, aged 11, the victim of an IRA car bomb, formed a guard of honour as his coffin was carried into a church for the funeral service yesterday. Five hundred people, including the Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, packed Banbridge Baptist Church, while more than a thousand people listened to an outside relay of the service.

A few hundred yards away in Down's main street, shops and business premises were boarded up — a grim reminder of the 20th bomb that exploded on Monday night instantly killing the boy as he waited for a lift to his village at Loughbrickland.

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Staff of "Nature"  
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of animals.

Dr Alan Walker of  
Hopkins University  
Dr M Zimmerman  
of the Hahnemann  
College of Phila-  
Leakey and Professor  
Museums of the

keleton examined is  
of homo erectus  
found in 1973. The  
bones of its skull  
almost normal, but  
and his colleagues  
that around many of  
long bones in the  
limbs there is  
an extra layer of  
metres thick in part  
is similar to that  
in the rare case  
of bone disease  
vitamin A toxicity  
been examined  
times.

ough carrots, green  
ables and the liver of  
various animals supply  
enough vitamin A to  
the minimal dietary  
requirements, there is next  
danger of consuming  
vitamin A overdose. Because  
liver of carnivorous  
als contains up to 30  
more vitamin A than  
of herbivores, early  
explorers, driven by  
seal, polar bear or  
dog liver, sometimes  
eaten the short-term  
ts of vitamin A. These  
include vomit-  
diarrhoea and con-  
tions.

Walker and his col-  
leagues suggest that  
1,000 years ago, long  
vitamin A toxicity was  
result of early man  
from several Kenyan  
notably Chesewa, about  
that age, stone  
s and bone fragments  
many pieces are found  
in association with  
remains of early  
ians. There is also  
evidence that our ancestors  
to control fire at  
time. With their new  
taste for meat  
members of homo erectus  
have developed large  
tutes of the liver of  
more.

here is no means  
the diagnosis of Dr  
ker and his colleagues  
be established beyond  
it. By a process of  
ination, they arrive  
sibly, at vitamin A  
as the most likely  
e of bone damage  
Nature, March 18 1982  
p245, 1982  
Nature News Service

NEWS IN  
SUMMARY

## Whitelaw to set up inquiry on cable TV control

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Home Secretary is to set up a formal inquiry into the impact of cable and satellite broadcasting on television standards.

Mr William Whitelaw is acutely concerned that the imminent increase in the number of television channels, with the first stage of a national cable television system operating within 18 months and with more than 30 channels ultimately from cable links, will mean loss of control over content.

The fear is that standards will slump, with pornography and other substandard material being broadcast by unscrupulous operators.

Satellite and cable broadcasting will involve a number of go-betweens, including programme-makers, operators who beam programmes up to satellites, those who own or lease satellite facilities, people receiving the satellite pictures, which might then be distributed by cable. That multiplicity of input and output, with some people linked into the system directly by rooftop dish-aerials, has greatly disturbed the Home Secretary.

He has stated that the maintenance of broadcasting standards was one of the most important Home Office problems for the future, and Mr Whitelaw's anxiety will have been increased by the powerful commercial and industrial lobby which has been mobilized behind the change.

The Prime Minister will publish on Monday the Cabinet's Information Technology Advisory Panel's report, outlining the new system's potential. The Government is expected to approve an early start on cable television and commercial satellite broadcasting.

The departments of industry and employment have, in particular, pressed for urgency. Mr Whitelaw's fears would seem to have been swept aside, to some extent, in the rush for the undoubted

## US clear on Ulster policy, says Haughey

From Our Correspondent  
Dublin

Mr Charles Haughey, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, said in Dublin yesterday on his return from a visit to the United States, believed President Reagan fully appreciated his policy of seeking a British withdrawal from Northern Ireland.

Mr Haughey said: "At this stage I am only interested in outlining for him the problem as we see it and the lines along with which we think a solution should emerge. The follow up to that will come later. He was fully appreciative of my outline of the position and he fully understood the lines along which I think a solution can be found."

Mr Haughey said the primary political purpose of the visit had been to explain to President Reagan and his administration the policy of the Republic in relation to Northern Ireland.

Britain was not told in advance that Mr Haughey proposed to ask for intervention by the United States on the Northern Ireland question, the Foreign Office said yesterday. (The Press Association reports).

President Reagan's statement indicating that the United States did not intend to intervene in Irish affairs was warmly welcomed yesterday. (The Press Association reports).

Mr Haughey urged the Reagan administration to support the unification of Ireland as a foreign policy objective. His appeal was regarded as the strongest made for a united Ireland by an Irish Prime Minister visiting the United States.

The Foreign Office said: "we welcome Mr Reagan's statement on the occasion of St Patrick's day. The statement as a whole is not least his renewal of the proposition that continued violence even by a misguided few can only frustrate the desire for peace of the overwhelming majority of the entire community in Northern Ireland".



## New beginning for Land's End

Mr David Goldstone (above), the new owner of Land's End, taking a close look yesterday at the 105 acres of Britain's most famous piece of coastline on which he plans to spend approaching £3m. (Our Bodmin Correspondent writes).

Land's End complete with a house that was once an hotel, an assortment of outbuildings and a public house.

In his plans the public house is to stay and so is a large building named State House, but the other buildings are likely to go. In their place he

plans a building to house a permanent exhibition of Cornish crafts.

Renovation will not start until the autumn of 1983. Mr Goldstone said: "Land's End was here long before any of us and it will be here long after we have all gone. There is no merit in rushing because we want to make Land's End something of which we can be really proud and which people can visit and not go away feeling disappointed over what they have seen."

On the rockstrewn cliff top he disclosed that he intends a £750,000 restoration for the craggy bit of

Britain which attracts about one million visitors a year yet was once described by its previous owner as a "tourist slum".

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Britain which attracts about

# Corporal punishment unlikely to return

## CRIME

The Prime Minister does not think corporal punishment will return to this country, and during question time in the Commons she agreed with Mr James Callaghan, her predecessor, that neither of them had any intention of crime statistics. Labour MP, she said, had laughed when Mrs Thatcher appeared at one stage to search through her papers and then said that murders were at their greatest during the last Government, but she had referred to this to say that she had been thinking of the numbers of police killed while on duty.

When he was questioned earlier, Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, emphasised that he did not accept that vigilantes in society could be right. People who wanted to help should join the Special Constabulary, he said. He indicated he hoped to bring forward proposals on police powers but said it was important that the police got the help and advice of the communities they served through discussions with their police authorities. He was encouraging all police forces to do that.

There will be debates on law and order in the House of Lords next Wednesday and the House of Commons on Thursday.

When Mrs Thatcher was questioned, R John Carlisle (Luton, West, C) asked: Does she agree that in the last year, since Mr Callaghan, where the link with the rise in crime with the rise in unemployment, was typically unhelpful and misleading?

Figures released yesterday

show that crime in Bedfordshire

has risen by 30 per cent, mainly

by children under 16.

It is about time this House

introduced corporal punishment.

Mrs Thatcher: So far as I am aware, crime statistics do not

show in any way a simple

correlation between unemployment and crime. (Labour interruptions.) They do not, in fact, show any simple correlation between unemployment and crime.

Abuse what Mr Carlisle suggests about corporal punishment,

I do not think that it will return in this country.

Mr David Alton (Liverpool, Edgehill, L): Will the Prime Minister tell us which areas consider what additional assistance can be given to the victims of violent crime, particularly with telephones and intruder alarms, to people of pensionable age?

Mr Callaghan: Like mine with 50 per cent unemployment and an increase in crime, is it not a case that the devil finding work for idle hands?

Mr Ivor Stanbrook (Bromley, Orpington, C): In spite of the efforts of the Home Secretary to which I and my Conservative colleagues pay tribute (Labour interruptions)

the causes of crime are deep-seated and various. They include

substitutes like the family, school, television and many others.

Will she therefore consider whether we do not need to take action on these fronts, as well as the criminal law?

Mrs Thatcher: I entirely agree that the causes of crime are deep-seated and various, but the number of problems we are seeing now.

It is vital for all citizens to stand staunchly behind the police in carrying out their duty of upholding the law.

Mr Alfred Dubs (Wandsworth, Battersea, South, Lab): Can the Prime Minister explain why, since she became Prime Minister, the number of serious crimes has increased while, when Mr Callaghan was Prime Minister, the number declined in 1977, 1978 and into 1979?

Mr James Callaghan (Cardiff, South-East, Lab): That is right.

Mrs Thatcher: Mr Dubs will find that murders were at their greatest during the time of the last Government.

Mrs Thatcher looked through a stack of papers while Labour MP protested.

She pointed out: I was trying to find the precise figure but I was unable to.

Mr Callaghan, waving a piece of paper, said: As a matter of simple

statistical fact, is it not the case that serious crimes, offences

recorded by the police, of violence against the person, of burglary, robbery, handling of stolen goods and criminal damage declined each year when I was Prime Minister and have gone up each year since? (Loud Labour cheer.)

Mr Callaghan: What Mrs Thatcher said in her election speeches, neither she nor I has any influence at all on those statistics. (Laughter)

Mrs Thatcher: I am grateful to Mr Callaghan for his last comment, which is obviously correct. (Labour interruptions)

I was thinking about the number of murders. (Labour interruptions)

I was thinking about something else.

I therefore give the House the causes of crime are deep-seated and various. They include

substitutes like the family, school, television and many others.

Will she therefore consider whether we do not need to take action on these fronts, as well as the criminal law?

Mr Alfred Dubs (Wandsworth, Battersea, South, Lab): Can the Prime Minister wish to continue?

Mrs Thatcher: I think I have made the point sufficiently. They are making a triviality of something which is extremely serious.

The Metropolitan Police were right to break down crime statistics into ethnic groups of offenders, Mr Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, said when he knew in advance of the statistics being published and had agreed they should be.

Mr Christopher Price (Lewisham, West, Lab) asked him: In dealing with crimes of violence, does the Home Secretary believe it is necessary to get the statistics right?

Does he think it was fair that the Metropolitan Police should insist on using ethnic statistics for muggings and refuse point

blank to collect that information on anything else, particularly on the people they themselves stop and search in the streets and are later acquitted or no charges are proceeded with?

The Speaker (Mr George Thomas): MPs have not got a right to shout down if they do not like what they are hearing. All this is ruining Prime Minister's question time.

A Labour MP: Try again Maggie.

The Speaker: Does the Prime Minister wish to continue?

Mrs Thatcher: I think I have made the point sufficiently. They are making a triviality of something which is extremely serious.

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Callaghan: No influence



Thatcher: I agree

Mr. Mayhew said that about 100,000 offences of violence against the person were recorded by the police in England and Wales in 1981, which was just over twice as many as in 1971.

Mr. Edward Taylor (Southend, East, C): Will he look again with an open mind at the introduction of capital punishment, even for the most serious offenders?

Mr. Mayhew: That is why the introduction of capital punishment and mandatory sentences?

Mr. Mayhew: There is shortly to be in the Committee on the Criminal Justice Bill a debate upon corporal punishment and capital punishment. I have a similar opportunity in respect of capital punishment.

Mr. Mayhew: There is shortly to be in the Committee on the Criminal Justice Bill a debate upon corporal punishment and capital punishment. I have a similar opportunity in respect of capital punishment.

Mr. Robert Kilroy-Silk (Ormskirk, Lab): Neither capital nor corporal punishment has ever been an effective deterrent. The cause for concern about the increase in serious crime is the economic situation, which leads to it and the clear failure of, for example, the Metropolitan Police to catch criminals.

Mr. Kilroy-Silk: The Metropolitan Police face an enormously complex, even dangerous and difficult task, and they deserve the support of this House and the community, not endless criticism.

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NEWS IN  
SUMMARYTurks under  
Tindemans  
scrutiny

Ankara. — Mr Leo Tindemans, Belgian Foreign Minister who is President of the EEC Council of ministers, was due to arrive here today on a two-day mission to Turkey on behalf of the European Community. One of his tasks is to investigate conditions under martial law.

Diplomatic sources said his talks with General Kenan Evren, the Turkish head of state, Mr Bulent Ulusu, Prime Minister and Mr Ulter Turkmen, Foreign Minister, would probably concentrate on Turkey's plans to return to democracy by 1984.

Military rule, imposed 18 months ago, has strained relations with the EEC. Last year, the Community froze payment of some \$650m in grants and loans in protest at the imprisonment of Mr Bulent Ecevit, former Prime Minister.

Questions for Mr Ulusu (left) and General Evren

Angola rejects  
'absurd' claim

Lisbon. — Angola, denying that a South African raid inside its borders had destroyed a Swapo base, said there were no guerrilla camps inside its territory.

"It is anyway obviously absurd that there should be any guerrilla camps so close to the (Namibian) border", an embassy spokesman said here.

South Africa, which said the base was 14 miles inside the border, made the claim at a time when it was trying to show its strength, the spokesman said. "They do not want Namibian independence and they are in difficulties".

Greek students  
letter than left

Athens. — If the Greek Socialists had hoped to see their national election victory last October reflected in Wednesday's student elections, they will have been disappointed (Mario Modiano writes). The pro-Moscow Communists retained their lead with 31 per cent of the vote, whereas the Socialists stayed second with 26 per cent.

The Socialists were looking for increased support for the Government's controversial universities reform plans. There was a record 54 per cent turnout.

Space shuttle  
site switched

Cape Canaveral — The landing site for the third flight of the space shuttle Columbia was switched from California to New Mexico because of floods at the air base outside Los Angeles.

Mission officials decided the Edwards air base in the Mojave desert, swamped by heavy rain, would not be suitable for the shuttle's landing on March 29 and decided to plan the landing for White Sands, New Mexico, the shuttle's contingency landing site. The seven-day mission is scheduled to begin on Monday, with launching from Cape Canaveral's Kennedy space centre.

Ben Bella sees  
only corruption

Paris. — "Everything is corrupt" in Algeria, Mr Ahmed Ben Bella, historic leader of the struggle for independence and its first President, said on Radio Monte Carlo on the twentieth anniversary of independence.

Since his overthrow by Colonel Boumedienne in 1965, it had been "totally negative". Agriculture had been "murdered", he said.

Civil servant's  
body exhumed

Paris. — The body of René Lucet, the social security director of Marseilles whose recent death caused a political scandal, has been exhumed to determine whether he committed suicide or was murdered.

Lucet was a controversial figure well known for his conservative views. He was dismissed and on March 4 was found shot in the head, an apparent suicide.

US to return  
Nazi art loot

Washington. — President Reagan authorized the return to West Germany of thousands of Nazi art works seized by the United States Army at the end of the Second World War. The Army possesses more than 6,000 works of art, commissioned by Hitler to glorify the Nazi cause and war effort.

Britain's budget  
dispute casts  
EEC into gloom

From Ian Murray, Brussels, March 18

The battle over the size of Britain's contribution to the EEC budget has created what could be called "a Europe of the accountants". Mr Gaston Thorn, President of the European Commission, complained today.

Speaking to a seminar of the European Movement, he cited the failure to resolve the British problem as the prime example of that lack of solidarity and understanding which was making the achievements of the Community precarious and inadequate.

His pessimistic speech came at the end of a three-day meeting of agriculture ministers here where national divisions loomed large, and little if any progress was made towards a settlement on farm prices by the annual target date of April 1. The one clear hint to emerge from the argument was that France is prepared to use national aids to pay its farmers if Britain blocks a price increase beyond that date.

President Mitterrand made it clear yesterday that the interests of French farmers would be defended resolutely. After yesterday's meeting of the French Cabinet, his spokesman said that France could not allow one government to obstruct the implementation of fundamental Community rules.

Mme Edith Cresson, the French Agriculture Minister, had given a strong indication the previous day in Brussels that France would try to force a majority vote on agricultural prices if Britain were isolated on the negotiations, due to resume on March 31. Having been strongly attacked by French farmers in recent weeks for failing to maintain their living standards, she must have been reassured to hear her President rally to their support.

France, President Mitterrand said, would not accept any dismantlement of the Common Agriculture Policy. It was looking to its partners to say clearly that Europe must either continue to develop or else admit a crisis to develop, which would harm the Community at a moment when European cooperation was so vital.

Britain is confident that it will be able to resist any move to force a farm-price fixing by a majority vote and the Commission has already made it plain to France that any national aids paid to farmers would probably be taken into account in a re-examination of the Treaty of Rome.

Nevertheless, both countries now seem set on an all too familiar collision course for next Tuesday's meeting of foreign ministers, which is to make yet another attempt to resolve the question of the British budget problem. The tour of European capitals by Mr Thorn and Mr Leo Tindemans, the Belgian Foreign Minister who is the current President of the Council, has failed to find any new element which might break the deadlock.

Somewhat idealistically the

From Our Correspondent, Brussels, March 18

The twisted metal of burnt-out Snowmobiles shows just one of the serious setbacks suffered by Sir Ranulph Fiennes on his way to the North Pole with the British Transglobe Expedition.

But yesterday he and his companion, Dr Charles Burton, managed to escape from the ice

floe, 375 miles from the pole, on which they had been trapped by melting ice.

They waited for another ice floe to drift alongside them and would now be able to act as a scout for them. Earlier the explorers had pledged they would carry on to the end of their mission.

The message was given late on Wednesday night in a radio-telephone link between Dr Burton and his wife in London. The explorers are more than half way through an attempt to circumnavigate the world: the journey started and is due to finish at Greenwich.

US will fight to stop  
missiles in Cuba

From Our Correspondent, Washington, March 18

Mr Caspar Weinberger, the American Defence Secretary, made clear today that the United States would do whatever would be necessary to prevent Soviet nuclear missiles from being stationed in the Cuban area.

The Reagan Administration is studying the implications of a warning by President Leonid Brezhnev on Tuesday that the Soviet Union would take retaliatory steps if the United States went ahead with its plan to deploy 572 cruise and Pershing missiles in Western Europe.

Some American experts took this to be a veiled warning that President Brezhnev may be threatening to put nuclear missiles into Cuba and thus rekindle the 1962 Cuban missile crisis. But Mr Weinberger in a television interview today described President Brezhnev's remark as very obscure and ambiguous and said: "We don't know what he was talking about."

Mr Weinberger said any move to put nuclear missiles in Cuba would violate the Washington-Moscow understanding that ended the 1962 missile crisis and led to the removal of Soviet missiles from the Caribbean island.

London: The long-standing dispute over the size of Britain's budget contribution is expected to feature prominently during talks at Chequers on Friday between Mrs Thatcher and Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor (David Cross writes).

The full day of deliberations is not expected to take the dispute much further.

But the two leaders and their foreign ministers will have a chance to air their views in advance of the EEC foreign ministers' meeting and the European summit.

Other topics expected to arise include East-West relations in the wake of the Polish crisis and international economic affairs.

Athens: Senhor Francisco Pinto Balsemão, the Portuguese Prime Minister, arrived in Athens today on an official visit to seek a reaffirmation of Greek support for his country's early entry to the EEC (Mario Modiano writes).

Tass said the Administration was trying to extend the arms race all over the world, and rejected even American proposals for disarmament that came from the Senate. In pointed contrast, the news agency has been quoting extensively from Western peace movements, whom the Soviet offer is clearly addressed, showing warm endorsement and support for the proposals.

## Washington's propaganda war

## Support for Duarte demanded

From Mohsin Ali, Washington, March 18

United States Administration and congressional concern about Cuba's alleged support for guerrillas in El Salvador and for Nicaragua is growing daily.

Mr Robert Kasten, a key Republican senator from Wisconsin, said yesterday he was convinced Nicaragua and Cuba were controlling the left-wing guerrillas in El Salvador and added that the Reagan Administration should disclose more evidence to build public support for its Central America policy.

He said the Reagan Administration had got to bring information into public view and let the people know what was going on. The Administration should move to counter "what is clearly a tide in American public opinion" against support of President José Napoleon Duarte's Government.

Mr Kasten, who is chairman of the Senate appropriations sub-committee on foreign operations, said through a spokesman today he had seen evidence in closed Senate meetings that had convinced him of outside forces being involved in Central America, specifically in Nicaragua and infiltrating El Salvador.

He hoped that a good part of this concrete evidence could be made public without jeopardizing the United States intelligence-gathering

efforts so that the American people could come to the same conclusion about the need for help of Washington's allies to straighten out the position in this area.

Mr Kasten, who did not name the allies, added that if they could see what "we are privileged to see" the Reagan Administration's policy would be clearer and much easier to support.

Mr Kasten: Convinced of Cuban involvement

He thought additional background proof of outside intervention, by Cuba and Nicaragua, would help Congress here take a much more favourable look at President Reagan's Caribbean basic economic and trade initiative and also at his latest request for \$350m (£180m) in emergency aid to the Caribbean basin countries, including \$128m to El Salvador.

San Salvador: A right-wing group issued a death list yesterday of 34 people including 20 representatives of United States news organizations, a BBC correspondent and the information officer of the United States Embassy in San Salvador. (AP reports)

None of the reporters on the list appeared to take it very seriously. Many said their names had been included on similar lists compiled by left-wing as well as right-wing factions in El Salvador's civil war. One report described the death list as a possible hoax.

The group called itself the Anti-Communist Alliance and had not been heard of before. It claimed affiliation with the Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez Brigade, the most notorious of the right-wing death squads that murder suspected supporters of the left-wing guerrillas with the tacit approval of the Government's security forces.

The journalists on the list included the representatives of the Miami Herald, the New York Times, the Washington Post, NBC, United Press International and the Associated Press.

Meanwhile, left-wing guerrillas ambushed a National Guard lorry and burnt three other vehicles yesterday in an area of San Vicente province that the Government claimed to have cleared over the weekend.

## Senate votes to toughen law protecting spies

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, March 18

The Senate has endorsed freedom of speech. They point out that the bill would for the first time explicitly make it a crime for reporters and private citizens to publish information obtained from public records.

They also maintain that the proposed law would protect CIA agents who had committed a crime in the United States or acted against American interests. The Bill prevents disclosure of an agent's identity until five years after he leaves the service.

Under the Bill, the activities of former agents such as

Mr Edwin Wilson and Mr Frank Terpil, who were reported by American newspapers to have trained terrorists in Libya, would not have been revealed.

Senator John Chafee (Republican, Rhode Island), the sponsor of the amendment, denied that what he described as "the legitimate press" would be seriously restricted by the Bill. "Don't get the impression that you're being absolutely handcuffed", he said. "I don't think the CIA is going to go around trying to nab everybody. You know very well the type of publication the Bill is aimed at."

He added: "You can knock the tar out of the CIA so long as you don't name names."

The Bill, which provides for prison sentences of up to three years and fines of up to \$15,000 (£8,300) for each violation, still has to be given final approval by the Senate. But its passage seems assured. The mood on Capitol Hill is strongly in favour of giving secret agents better protection.

Constitution problems  
for Mugabe

From a Correspondent  
Salisbury, March 18

Confusion reigns over the Zimbabwe Government's plans to revise the British-drafted Lancaster House constitution.

Dr Edisson Zvobgo, the newly appointed Legal and Parliamentary Affairs Minister, told journalists yesterday that he had been given the go-ahead by Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, to rewrite the constitution. "The Prime Minister feels there is a need, now to transform our constitution and to move very speedily in that direction", he said.

However, he pointed out that the proposed changes would not be brought about unconstitutionally, repeating an assurance that has already been made by Mr Mugabe.

In fact, while Dr Zvobgo was outlining his vague plans, the Prime Minister was reassuring potential foreign investors that their property rights would be secure with the "iron-clad guarantees" enshrined in the constitution.

The document, which guards against abuses of civil rights and virtually guarantees a multi-party democracy for the next few years, was approved by Mr Mugabe and other parties at the British-chaired Lancaster House peace talks that brought an end to white rule in Rhodesia. But since coming to power almost two years ago, Mr Mugabe has repeatedly stated his party's commitment to the creation of a one-party state.

To make the changes constitutionally, Mr Mugabe will apparently have to win the unanimous support of his political rivals — mainly his war-time ally, Mr Joshua Nkomo, who was dismissed from the Government last month, and the fractured Republican Front (RF) party of Mr Ian Smith, the former Rhodesian Prime Minister.

For the first 10 years of independence, the Declaration of Rights, which generally guarantees civil rights, can be altered only by a unanimous assembly vote.

Amendments to most other aspects of the constitution require approval by not less than 70 per cent of the House and two thirds of the Senate.

Haiti coup  
sunk by  
seasickness

From Christopher Thomas  
Miami, March 18

Sixteen who mounted a feeble attempt to invade Haiti are under arrest in Miami today, recovering from acute seasickness. Despite a strong element of farce the FBI says it is having to take them seriously.

The Coast Guard cutter, the Cape Current with several heavily armed FBI agents on board, intercepted the men in two luxury cabin cruisers 12 miles off the Florida coast. They fully expected a gun battle but instead discovered the boats bobbing aimlessly with almost every crew member flat on his back. "They were so sick they were useless", Mr Joseph McCollum, the chief of the local Coast Guard, said. "They were having a hell of a time."

The expedition began with two advertisements in the wanted column of the Miami Herald on February 26. One said "Small multi-national corporations need security help. Short-term compensation plus bonus." Then the advertisement listed a series of numbers easily recognized as army codes for riflemen, medics and special force soldiers.

The telephone number of the Miami headquarters of the Council for the National Liberation of Haiti, which has a long and sad history of sending invasion forces to the island, was conveniently supplied. Applicants were told to ask for Captain Ben, who in fact was Captain Benjamin Weissberg, one of those under arrest and charged with violation of the neutrality Act. The force of 10 Americans and six Haitians set off from Miami with 26 rifles, seven shotguns, six handguns, 20,000 rounds of ammunition and military caps bearing the insignia of various divisions of the United States armed forces.

The division bell fell silent in the Canadian House of Commons yesterday after ringing without interruption for 16 days.

A compromise agreement between the Liberal Government and the Conservative Opposition enabled the House finally to vote on a Tory adjournment motion proposed on March 2. The Conservatives marched out of the Commons chamber and stayed out, refusing to come back and vote on their own motion.

They were protesting against the introduction of a composite government energy Bill which they contend should be broken up into at least eight separate Bills. The Government refused initially to give in to their demands.

Yesterday's vote ended one

of the most bizarre episodes in the Canadian Parliament has been witnessed. After introducing the adjournment motion on March 2, the Conservatives marched out of the Commons chamber and stayed out, refusing to come back and vote on their own motion.

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## Sultan on parade

Sultan Qaboos bin Said of Oman reviewing a guard of honour at the Royal Armoured Corps' base at Bovington, Dorset, where he spent most of yesterday, the third day of his state visit to Britain. He watched various tank and fire power demonstrations before returning to London to host a banquet in honour of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh.

## MP's cleared of plot

Rome, March 18. — Italy's Parliament voted today to shelve charges against two former Prime Ministers and a former Defence Minister of complicity in an alleged secret service cover-up over a bomb outrage in 1969.

A joint session split on party lines and decided there was insufficient evidence to send them to the Constitutional Court. Those cleared were Signor Giulio Andreotti and Signor Mariano Rumor,

former Christian Democratic Prime Ministers and Signor Mario Tanassi, former Social Democratic Defence Minister.

Signor Tanassi fell from Office and served six months in jail for taking bribes in a scandal involving contracts with the Lockheed Aircraft Company.

Signor Andreotti was accused of perjury in the trial of those accused of bombing a Milan bank in 1969.

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## Riot police sent to Bydgoszcz after protest call

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, March 18

The Polish authorities appear to be popular disturbances in the industrial town of Bydgoszcz tomorrow to mark the first anniversary of a violent clash between militia and Solidarity.

A special mass is to be held in one of the town's churches and leaflets circulating there call for a passive demonstration against martial law.

Riot police have been moved into parts of the town which, since the declaration of martial law three months ago, has been one of the quietest industrial centres in Poland. Yesterday the trial of Mr Jan Rulewski, former chairman of Solidarity in Bydgoszcz, on charges of manslaughter and carelessness driving was adjourned until next month.

Mr Rulewski, one of the union's radicals, was badly beaten up during the martial law a year ago, when the authorities tried to break up a Solidarity sit-in. The charges stem from an unrelated motor incident, but the adjournment of the trial may well reflect the high level of anxiety about the anniversary and about the prospect of resistance.

Zbigniew Wolnici, the Army newspaper, today for the first time in the official Polish media named one armed resistance group — "The armed forces of underground Poland" — that is alleged to be linked to the killing of a militia sergeant. Both the authorities and the Solidarity underground have expressed concern recently that terrorist factions could develop among young people impatient with the more mundane forms of protest.

According to unofficial sources, 30 grammar school pupils have been interrogated recently in connection with the murder of the policeman.

It is also understood, though not officially confirmed, that a policeman was shot recently in the Warsaw suburb of Brudno.

Security seems to be at the heart of the dilemma over whether Mr Lech Walesa, the interned Solidarity leader, should be temporarily released to attend the christening of his seven-week-old daughter Maria Victoria. His wife, Mrs Danuta Walesa, said today that she was now

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### Aid for Poland

## Hollywood stars go on a health kick

From Our Own Correspondent, Warsaw, March 18

Operation California, Hollywood's charity flight to Poland, went on tour this week not brandishing, as some had feared, rolling skates, cocaine spoons and other essentials of West Coast life, but rather \$1.1m (£600,000) worth of much-needed medical supplies.

Despite President Reagan's grain embargo and limited sanctions, a steady trickle of Americans and other Westerners has been reaching Poland, but few charity operations have displayed such flamboyance.

About \$42,000 was raised from other relief groups and the remaining \$32,000 was raised through a bank loan.

The result is an undoubtedly help to Poland's ailing health system. The plane load includes half a million syringes and needles (one of the most serious shortages) as well as medicines and soaps.

The aid is distributed by the Catholic Church in Poland, in this case mainly to hospitals in Radom, Siedlce, Lublin and Warsaw.

The long-established charities not unusually look with some suspicion at Mr Walden. Accompanied by a beautiful girl described simply as a Hollywood producer, Mr Walden does not fit into these perhaps specifically made in California, and he in turn is contemptuous of the bureaucratic waste of other charities.

He also has serious criticisms of governmental hurdles to the free flow of aid, pointing out that multinational corporations would be quite happy to give far more assistance if the United States Government eased tax laws and repealed, for example, the Foreign Assets Control Act, which limits the shipment of goods to embattled countries.

Hollywood, however, transends political frontiers, or so it seems from the lists of actors and actresses who have contributed in some way to the airlift. They include names not normally associated with the American left, such as Frank Sinatra.

Another criticism of Mr Walden's operation made by rival charities is that having raised the expectations of the Poles, he will now turn his attention to another publicity-sensitive spot. Mr Walden, however, emphasizes that many of his South East Asian programmes are continuing and that he already has enough supplies to fill half an aircraft with aid for Poland.

## Obote says sorry to Cardinal

From Our Correspondent, Nairobi, March 18

President Obote of Uganda has expressed regret to the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Kampala, Cardinal Emmanuel Nsubuga, for the incident last month when armed soldiers entered his cathedral and forced out priests and worshippers in a search for anti-government guerrillas who had fired mortars at an army barracks in the Ugandan capital.

The meeting between them took place after Cardinal Nsubuga had called for an



Top security: Sub-machine guns at the ready, Italian police escort General Dozier from the court.

## Dozier deafened in kidnap ordeal

Verona, March 18

Brigadier-General James Dozier said today his hearing had suffered permanent damage as a result of mistreatment during the 42 days he was a prisoner of the Red Brigades.

The American Army said he had been struck on the right ear when two Red Brigades kidnappers disguised as plumbers seized him from his home on Verona on December 17 and he had later been forced to listen to non-stop rock music through earphones.

Doctors at the Walter Reed Army hospital in Washington who examined him after his release discovered a deterioration in his hearing and attributed it to these two factors, the general told Verona assize court judges.

General Dozier was the first witness to be examined in the summary trial of 17 alleged Red Brigades mem-

bers or associates charged with taking part in his kidnapping. As he left the witness box the general slowly and without expression, gazing into the cage where nine of the defendants so far detained by police remain while in court.

It was the first time he had seen his former captors since Italian anti-terrorist police rescued him from a Padua flat on January 28.

During the raid the police arrested five of the defendants now in court. Eight defendants are still being sought.

General Dozier said that on January 28 he woke suddenly and saw the walls of his prison tent move. A hooded Red Brigades guard was standing inside the entrance of the tent pointing a gun in the direction of his body.

Giving his evidence in English, General Dozier said: "Some people came into my

portion of the tent. They said they were police but I was not sure because their faces were also covered. The thought flashed through my mind that this was another group interested in me. I asked them several times who they were and they asked me if I was the general."

It was only when General Dozier tried to push away one of the policemen and felt his protective clothing that he began to realize that his ordeal was over.

Judge Francesco Pulcini asked if he had suffered mistreatment. "The only mistreatment was when I was hit on the ear and the music was forced to listen to," he replied.

General Dozier complained repeatedly that he did not like the rock music and his captors eventually changed the cassette tapes, but the volume was not sufficiently lowered.

Judge Pulcini asked General Dozier if the Red Brigades had ever threatened to kill him. "Not specifically," the general replied. "However, on numerous occasions when I was removing the earphones to try to get some relief from the music they would tell me that if I wanted to return home I should leave the earphones and they said this was for my protection."

Sigmar Umberto Impronta, an anti-terrorist police officer, said a nationwide search for General Dozier's Red Brigades prison ended when a Venice drug addict put police in contact with Ruggero Volinia, one of the defendants in court.

Judge Pulcini adjourned the trial until tomorrow morning with one more witness to be examined. Judge Dozier is expected in the middle of next week. Reuter

## Republican wins Illinois primary

From Ross Waby

New York, March 18

Kennesaw, the city in the state of Georgia where gun ownership will be mandatory from next Wednesday, will provide free firearms to those who cannot afford them. The city council of Kennesaw, population 6,500, passed the ordinance on Monday.

The ordinance states: "To provide for and protect the safety, security and general welfare of the city and its inhabitants every head of household residing in the city limits is required to maintain a firearm, together with ammunition".

Mr Robert Ruble, the police chief, said: "We can supply just about any sort of firearm to anybody who does not have the money."

Mr Ruble said he would not give guns to unworthy citizens.

He would accept, he said, all the guns surrendered to the police force of Morton Grove, Illinois, which recently passed a law banning possession of pistols by residents except police officers and soldiers.

Citizens of Kennesaw assume the gun law was passed as a riposte to the Morton Grove move. But many are dismayed. "It's clearly unconstitutional," Mr Eugene Huck, the dean of Kennesaw College, said. "What are they going to do next? Pick everybody to buy pick-up truck to escape in case of a nuclear holocaust?"

However, the overall picture produced by the Illinois primary results was confused because of the effects of redistricting.

Illinois has lost two Congressional seats as a result of re-apportionment, which meant that some incumbents ended up representing the same districts and had to run against each other.

## Republican wins Illinois primary

From Nicholas Ashford

Washington, March 18

The results of this week's primary in Illinois, the first poll in the 1982 congressional election campaign, have failed to give a clear picture of electoral trends.

Governor James Thompson, a moderate Republican seeking an unprecedented third term, easily fought off a dual challenge from a doctor who is crusading for lower taxes and a farmer who earns his living as a mule Skinner.

He will now confront Mr Adlai Stevenson, son of the celebrated politician of the same name, who is the unchallenged Democratic candidate for the election on November 2.

Mr Thompson's choice for Lieutenant-Governor, Mr George Ryan, the state House Speaker, also emerged victorious in a three-cornered contest. This was an outcome of considerable political significance, as one of his challengers, Mr Donald Totten, and extreme right-winger, had received the White House's blessing and was aided by Mr Lynn Nofziger, the President's long-term political adviser.

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## Law of the gun comes to Georgia

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Illinois has lost

# The unstoppable women of Milan

The unstoppable advance of Italian fashion is spearheaded by the women of Milan. They are instantly and uncannily receptive to swings of fashion mood, and the advance guard was already marching out in the spring sunshine this week in the short, flirty skirts, the long blousons and the higher heels that were being shown on the catwalks for next autumn.

Now women are rising through the fashion ranks, with strong female designers and organizers challenging a male-dominated society that still celebrates an annual "lady's day".

The biggest ovation of the fashion week was given to Fendi, whose formidable team of five sisters (and three of their daughters) produce the most creative, covetable and technically dazzling furs in the world.

Carla Fendi, who heads the family firm says that from a creative point of view it makes no difference whether a fashion designer is a man or a woman. She and her elder sister Anna work with Paris-based designer Karl Lagerfeld who shapes the most humble furs like squirrel, rabbit or weasel into soft poncho coats, intricately-wor-ked three-quarter jackets or sweeping capes.

The technical achievements of the Fendis are all their own.

They have pushed the finishes and decoration of fur beyond known fashion boundaries. Persian lamb is perforated until the skin is reduced to an airy mesh, giving a new lightness and softness to the "old lady's" fur. They showed beaver splashed with inky blue and green abstract patterns like a Jackson Pollock painting. Suede is printed in the pattern of Florentine end-papers. Squirrel is treated with pointillist stencilling; mink is cut into a spider's web; rabbit skins are joined with the zigzag lines of an electro-cardiogram.

"Women have a certain stubbornness in their nature", says Carla Fendi. "And our traditional patience is an important factor in the world of furriers where the first answer is always 'no'. We Fendis have a fighting family spirit that get things done".

Carla Fendi, dressed in ink-blue suede trousers and chocolate brown sweater (Milan's two dominant colours for next winter), paid tribute to the Italian woman: "She immediately senses a message of fashion. Every woman should have a sense of her own body and style and she has a duty to herself to make something of it. Our women have that feeling."

When Mariuccia Mandelli of Krizia showed me round their knitwear factory, I realized that there is also a deep well of traditional female skills which Italian designers can draw upon.

Nimble fingers were weaving angora into a witty white sweater decorated with black "ermine" tails. Sweaters like that sell to collectors for £300

upwards and feature mainly the savage heads of the wild animals which both repel and fascinate their designer.

"It's not a petrol, and no resources, but we do have our golden hands," says Mariuccia Mandelli, who is a perfectionist about workmanship. She showed me with pride a tweed blouson shaped into the impossibly tiny pleats that are a Krizia trademark.

"From a physical point of view I feel close to other women and I think it helps to be a woman designer", says Mariuccia Mandelli, whose husband, Aldo Pinto, is her business partner.

She tries on everything herself, slipping a glittering puff-quilted evening jacket over her workaday khaki trousers and fluffy brown sweater. Exquisite workmanship marks the divide between Italian designer clothes and the rest of international fashion.

Laura Biagiotti's family comes from Florence, that mecca of Italian artisans. She brings to her designer collection fine attention to detail and a rich Renaissance feeling—laced sleeves, tapestry printed taffeta and jewel-coloured woolens. She also has, both personally and in her clothes, the warmth and femininity that foreigners like to think is typically Italian.

After a gruelling work schedule, Laura Biagiotti emerged in the evening in a smock of pearl white taffeta and told me that she believed that modern women want to keep romance and femininity in their wardrobes.

"I call this my doll dress", she explains. "I am not a doll—I work a 12-hour day. But I try to create a style of dressing suitable for a working woman that is not a blazer and shirt, which is just a copy of male dress".

Laura Biagiotti's soft cashmere dresses and wrap poncho coats (an important Milan line) are a seductive challenge to the sharp tailoring, the butch blousons and the short sombre flannel skirts that are offered by male designers like Gianni Versace and Claude Montana for Complice.

The elegant regiment of women, has not yet roused the other sex. Giorgio Armani was holed up in his palazzo refusing to reveal his new collection to the press (although he managed to design for two other shows).

The leading Italian line is short (two inches above the knee) and medieval in feeling with a lot of pageboy tunics sometimes worn with short-of-the-ankle trousers. Coats are three-quarters or big and long. The poncho coat is the star. Suede and leather are everywhere and predominant colours are black, red, ink-blue and truffle chocolate brown.

Current collections available from: Fendi, 37 Sloane Street, SW1; Krizia at Harvey Nichols; Laura Biagiotti at Simpsons.

## FENDI



Above: The fighting Fendis, left to right, Alda, Franca, Carla, Paola; Anna.

Left: Fendi's short coat and a patched cape made from a mosaic of dyed squirrel pieces with a bold plaid lining.

Photographs by Harry Kerr.

## KRIZIA



Above: Mariuccia Mandelli, "From a physical point of view I feel close to other women".

Left: Krizia's patterned long blouson over a finely-pleated short skirt and matching knitted sweater.

## BIAGIOTTI



Above: Laura Biagiotti, "Modern women want to keep some femininity".

Left: Laura Biagiotti's romantic ivy silk taffeta dress, decorated with tucks and panels of pink roses.

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, COVENT GARD

## Opera

## Good to look at

Donizetti

Above: The fighting Fendis, left to right: Alda, Franca, Carla, Paola, Anna. Left: Fendi's sheep coat and a patched cape made from a mosaic of dried squirrel pieces with a bold black lining.

Photographs by Harry Kerr.

## Collegiate Theatre

It was another red-letter night for the Donizetti Society and rare romantic opera aficionados as this year's Camden Festival rose on the British premiere of two one-act Donizetti works that had slept in reserve stock ever since their first double-bill performance in Naples in 1831. They will be staged again tonight and tomorrow.

There are usually one or two good reasons why the dust has grown so thick. The "melodrama" *Francesca di Fazio* and the comedy *La romanziera* were composed between *Anna Bolena* and *L'elisir d'amore* and certainly show Donizetti beginning to cut his expressive coat according to his technical cloth. But both are too long by half, and, even with a brave, neatly-tailored English translation by Don White, for every witty couplet, for every jolly or affectionate curve, every quaint quip, or of orchard tradition, there are yards of note and word-spinning that hide.

What did just save the evening were the visual pleasure and ingenuity of Steven Gregory's designs, beautifully lit by Tim Bell, equally versatile and strong, well-chosen casts, and vibrantly energetic musical direction from David Parry conducting, the English Symphony Orchestra.

Since *Francesca di Fazio*'s tale of misguided deception, suspicion and jealousy at the sixteenth-century French court is incredible, slackly structured and dramatically vacuous, the producer, Sally Day, had to work hard. She chose to play up the musical clichés by sending them up with yet more clichéd stage routines — an acceptable idea in theory, but clumsy, at times embarrassingly, overdone.

The vocal and dramatic skills of singers like Della Jones (a splendidly swaggering Page), Donald Maxwell (a rubber-faced, stentorian, villainous Count) and Russell Smythe (a dashing, vocally virile King) are considerable enough; and Gillian Sullivan, as radiant as ever, made the hour well worthwhile, with her agile, ringing floriture, as golden as her costume and the autumnal light on the castle walls.

For *La romanziera*, these walls cunningly formed the interior of a 1920s salon. Russell Smythe became Filidoro, the fiancé of Lady Antonina, Della Jones was transformed into a romantic grande-dame of a lady novelist, while Donald Maxwell reappeared as a neatly characterized, unflinchingly resonant literary agent. Tommaso.

The linking spoken dialogue is missing from this work, and Opera Kara have made an ingenious job of reconstructing, resetting, rewriting and generally cooking up a piece of theatre that can house Donizetti's notes. But here, with weaker plot and ensembles, the production had to work even harder, and one was painfully conscious of the fact in the valiant but seemingly endless send-ups of stock arias, the laboured comic business.

Again there was plenty for the ear to enjoy, particularly in Russell Smythe's tireless, musical and endearing handling of his flowery set pieces, and in Della Jones' colourful vocal and physical stamina.

Hilary Finch

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## Cinema

## The moral behind a savage enigma

El Salvador: Another Vietnam

ICA Cinematheque

Death is my Trade (A)

Paris Pullman

Rough Cut and Ready Dubbed

ICA Cinema

The Secret Policeman's Other Ball (AA)

ABC Shaftesbury Avenue

Wild Women of Wonga (A)/Glen or Glenda?

Scala

The most salutary film from this week's decidedly heterogeneous selection is Glenn Silber and Tete Vasconcellos' *El Salvador: Another Vietnam*. American-made, it is vehemently anti-interventionist; and the clarity of its exposition and weight of documentary evidence are shocking and unduckable.

The credit titles reveal the huge range of archive sources that have been searched to make the case, to show how the old oligarchy maintains its grasp of the wealth of *El Salvador* by the simple process of eliminating any opposition from those who have been denied even the smallest share. Like any other argumentative documentary of the sort, this one invites us to see and hear the testimony of people — priests, politicians, missionaries, peasants — who argue the case for the underprivileged. The difference in *El Salvador: Another Vietnam* is that the next moment we are likely to see the abused corpses of these selfsame people being retrieved from shallow graves.

The viewpoint is not only that of the resistance and revolution. The cameras accompany a military detachment ostensibly implementing the vaunted agrarian reform programme; the operation, which

is called a "sweep", turns out to be an undisguised policing and punitive exercise. President Duarte himself has his say to answer, with undeniable logic, the charges that a lot of peasants have been killed; naturally they have, he says, since most people in *El Salvador* are peasants.

The film-makers remain unemotional and rational, and their film presents both a moral and an enigma. The moral (voiced by one of the San Francisco longshoremen who boycotted military shipments to the junta) is that hunger and oppression create more revolutionaries and Communists than Russia or Cuba could ever make. The enigma is how soldiers — whether here or in Poland, whose military regime looks almost benevolent beside that of *El Salvador* or anywhere else — can be trained to turn their guns, ruthlessly, and unquestioningly, upon their own kin.

Part of the answer is provided in Theodor Kotulla's *Aus einem deutschen Leben*, shown here as *Death is my Trade*, which recreates the life story of Rudolf Höss, the commandant of Auschwitz who with relentless efficiency raised the daily rate of extinctions to become eventually responsible for the death of millions of Jews.

Seeking an explanation for the "good soldier" enigma, Kotulla quotes an American psychologist, Stanley Milgram, who wrote a study of *Obedience to Authority*. "The essence of obedience consists in the fact that a person comes to view himself as the instrument for carrying out another person's wishes; and he therefore no longer regards himself as responsible for his actions..." Höss was the perfect case-history, not a heroic figure struggling with conscience, nor a pathologically aggressive man ruthlessly exploiting a position of power, but a functionary who has been given a job to do and who strives to create an impression of competence in his work.

A boy soldier devoted to his officers in the First World War, Höss joined the Freikorps after it, finally shooting Spartacist revolutionaries. The drift through unemployment to the SA was inevitable, as was the zeal to finally Hitler's confidence in promoting him to run the Auschwitz programme.

Kotulla's film, based on Höss's reminiscences — written, while awaiting execution — and Robert Merle's novel *Le Mort est mon manteau* shows a man who sees no blood on his hands, only ink. It is a routine job, sitting at a desk, passing plans for gas chambers



and crematoria, adding up the daily figures, checking train timetables and consignments. For Höss, Auschwitz is the office; and, when a shot is heard, he turns his back in cheerful confidence that "the officer will put it in the report", that in the end it is all statistics on paper.

Men like Höss are dangerous not because they are inherently wicked but because they are dull and stupid. It is a proposition that is not easy to dramatize. Villains, like Kotulla, have resisted any temptation to sensationalize his material. He practically never shows us the victims. As conscientiously, and at great length, he details every step of Höss's progress. For all the care and good intentions it grows terribly ponderous, and the danger is that, even in a slight boredom is allowed to set in, the sense of the importance of the subject is all too rapidly dispersed.

The perils of obedience and conformism are apparent again in the documentary reportage *Rough Cut and Ready Dubbed*. It is not a specially sophisticated piece of film-making — it is, after all, the work of ten teenagers, imaginatively subsidized by the Greater London Arts Association and the British Film Institute — but it is as lively and intimate a view as we have seen of punk bands and their followers.

Many of the performers (most notably the urchin Cockney rejects) are bright as berries and totally self-aware. Most of the fans are tribals, conforming not just to their obligatory uniforms as skins or mods or punks but also to group attitudes on race, authority and riot. There is a startling glimpse of the power of the performer as demagogue; a musician recalls how a word to the punk supporters at a concert was enough to launch a sharp military fashion mop-up of hostile skins in the audience. It is a funny, amiable, truthful and finally disquieting ethnographical study of the lost tribes of London.

Reverting momentarily to *El Salvador*, Ol' Hopalong proves the undoubted star of *The Secret Policeman's Other Ball*. John Wells has added to his twitchy Dennis Thatcher (who never seems as smiley as the real thing) an eerily real Ronald Reagan, beaming under his pancake as he menaces Reds or all colours, and experiencing grave difficulty in putting his pistol back into its holster.

At some point they clearly recognized the idiocy of the thing and played it for laughs. The quality of Edward D. Wood Junior was his invulnerable innocence in the face of his own folly. *Glen or Glenda?*, a problem picture about transvestites (in 1954 sex changes were in the news), is a muddle of bad acting and worse writing, diabolical dream sequences and endless scenes of devastated wives coming upon their hubbies wearing their best sweaters and stockings. The star turn is Bela Lugosi as chorus, surrounded by skeletons and running robots, and acting the celestial puppet master with joyful cries of "Poo the streeks!"

David Robinson

Caro Gregory

Julien Temple

Alan Bennett

Ronald

Reagan

John

Percival

Peter

Hackett

Ned Chaillet

Dennis

Hackett

## Former Rhodesian Prime Minister Garfield Todd on Zimbabwe's political future

Garfield Todd, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia from 1953 to 1958, favoured the gradual advancement of Africans to equality with whites. He instituted the commission which proposed freehold tenure for Africans in towns and the abolition of the pass system.

Uneasiness among his cabinet colleagues led to his being ousted from the leadership of the United Rhodesia Party and the premiership, and as the policies of white supremacy intensified, Todd became increasingly isolated. In 1972 he was detained under security regulations and was restricted to his ranch until 1976.

He was a political adviser to Joshua Nkomo's delegation to the Lancaster House constitutional negotiations that led to Zimbabwe's independence and is now a senator in Zimbabwe's parliament.



Multi-racial seating in Zimbabwe: blacks make up 97 per cent of the population.

## Why one-party rule would work

Zanla and Zipra, the military arms of the people, fought not just to change the name of our country but to clear the way for revolutionary changes in its politics, economics and social structures. Rhodesia was a white man's country. Zimbabwe is a land for her people. 97 per cent of whom are black. Success must be measured by the degree of change, by the benefit which this brings in the life of the people. For example, in 1980 there were 800,000 children in school. Now we have 1,600,000 scholars.

In the past the 800,000 extra children would have been loitering around the villages because there was no place for them in school. Schools are full; schools are over-full; all through the country schools are being built. There is hope and morale is high. The largest vote in our budget is not for the army but for education.

Free medical care — not as adequate as we would like, nor as good as it will be — is available to all people who earn less than £3150 (about £114) a month. This means most people, for although minimum wages have doubled there are economic limits which are not subject to government control.

And how is the health of the economy? Lord Carrington said recently: "Considering how Zimbabwe got its independence and the problems the country was facing, the Government has made enormous progress economically and politically". David Rockefeller said he was impressed with what he had seen and commented: "Potential investors must be encouraged to come to Zimbabwe and see for themselves". When such comments are made by such men what can I add but "Amen"?

Visitors judge from the figures supplied to them, I reach a similar conclusion by observing the improvement in the life-style of the people. Policies of "sharing", of "socialism", of free primary education and health services, of much better wages, have already raised living standards in the homes to such a marked degree that the suppliers and manufacturers of bread, sugar, milk, meat, cooking oil, blankets, shoes and clothing cannot meet the demand.

As for newsprint, there is a chronic shortage. Daily paper circulations have soared, and the extra 800,000 children in school have an insatiable appetite for exercise books. Most people are better fed and better clothed but the revolution only starts there. The real change, the matter of supreme importance, was to restore dignity to the people, to let a new day dawn. Now there is no longer "white" land and "black" land, no longer white privilege and black queues.

The first people's government has made dynamic changes which can be seen everywhere. In 1980 whites held all senior posts in the civil service. Now 13 blacks and 17 whites are permanent secretaries, 43 blacks and 41 whites are deputy secretaries, 49 blacks and 38 whites are under-secretaries. All titles of our papers are blacks, and from the thousands of our people who are returning from universities around the world and from our own university are emerging new leaders in industry, commerce and agriculture.

Mr Ian Smith and those who follow him look at these changes with deep apprehension: thousands have left and this is sad but inevitable. Change had to come and

those whites who were able to understand and who are made to take their place as committed Zimbabweans are accepted with a measure of generosity and respect which was not expected or foreseen in the days of the war. The Lancaster House agreement gave the whites protection in land rights, in the civil service and in political representation. Whites have never recognized that privilege was transient and dangerous and that their safest course would be to renounce it and identify themselves with the blacks as full citizens, not making special demands but offering their important skills and experience to the new Zimbabwe.

But what about socialism and Marxism? The economy

The key to democracy is not necessarily a multi-party system — the freedom of a man to vote for his representative at regular intervals is what matters

is a mixed one and will remain so, whether that is good or bad. From the level of cabinet ministers to the humble wives of polygamous peasants, human nature has its way. "Give my greetings to Robert Mugabe", said one old woman, "and tell him my chickens are my own".

David Rockefeller, in Zimbabwe, said: "The societies of the world are in various stages of social and cultural development and it seems to me natural and even desirable that they adopt different forms of government and different philosophies".

Admittedly we have enormous problems: inflation, unemployment and under-employment. There are only a million jobs in the cash economy and if 600,000 families have to live as peasant farmers on an acceptable economic level then vast tracts of land will have to be acquired by Government from white farmers and made available for black farmers.

And what about the one-party state? The war was fought to bring freedom to the individual, not to set up any particular type of government. The key to democracy is not necessarily a multi-party system, a British type democracy or an American one. Whether one-party or multi-party, the freedom of a man to speak and to cast his vote for his representative in government at regular intervals is what matters.

Each country has its own problems to face and we certainly have ours. The discovery of caches of arms sufficient to equip 5,000 men has caused uproar, confusion and political storm. But there have been no mass arrests, no riots. Trouble there is, but not disaster. The Government has really not felt at risk and this should be reassuring.

For 20 years we have had political rivalries: there have been minor tragedies and great sadness but we are a living and viable country, established in freedom at the cost of 27,000 precious lives. I have known Joshua Nkomo with affection and respect for 30 years. I deeply regret his present suffering. It would have been simpler for us if our liberty had been won by one army of 50,000 men instead of Zanla with 30,000 and Zipra with 20,000 — the forces of these two armies met at one point on

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my ranch so I knew them both.

Now the two armies and the Rhodesian forces have been amalgamated into our National Army — a united and stable force. This reassuring fact should be set against the discovery of arms for 5,000 men but with no men to use them and no evidence of a plot.

In the bitterness of the moment Dr Nkomo's men will stay in Government, a triumph for the good sense of Nkomo and the responsible conduct of the Prime Minister. Change I welcome.

A one-party state I can accept if it enshrines the liberty of the individual to speak openly and to vote in secret. A one-party state could well be our best form of government for it would bring together the mass of our people who have similar political aspirations but who might divide on the grounds of tribe and personalities.

I have worked with the people for 48 years and I am confident that Zimbabwe will remain stable and prosperous. This conviction is firmly based on my intimate knowledge of many thousands of young men and women who have passed through Dadya School. It is reinforced by my knowledge of such leaders as Josiah Tongogara of Zanla fame and of his friend Jason Moyo of Zipra, both now resting together in Heroes' Acre.

My faith in Zimbabwe is buttressed by the actions and speeches of a great man, Robert Gabriel Mugabe and by my belief that the people of Zimbabwe will never lack the leadership of dynamic and dedicated men and women.

In my view, the President is entitled to a little frigid courtesy as the head of a supposedly friendly state — tea with the Queen and a glass or two of hock in the Royal Box at Covent Garden (heaven knows we pay enough for the place); but on the whole we would much

rather he flew straight on to Dublin.

Mrs Thatcher takes a very different view. She evidently believes that we owe Mr Reagan a great deal, the inspiration of a monarchist with the courage of his convictions, the support of a dogmatic opponent of communism and Soviet expansion, and much besides. What features a larger still in the Government's calculations is the fact that the United States is reinforced, moreover, by appeals to a famous and respectable intellectual progenitor, Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, whose seminal nineteenth century views about the significance of sea power have become fashionable again in some Pentagon circles. Mahan's ideas were original and comprehensive, but the one that finds the present circumstances is the notion that the US is, geographically speaking, really a gigantic island power.

Given the present tensions over the Middle East, Poland, economic sanctions against the Soviet Union, and burden-sharing in the alliance, there is a serious risk that American public opinion would turn against Europe and that we should see Congress enacting the kind of punitive troop cuts in the 1980s envisaged in the 1960s by Senator Mike Mansfield. This can be headed off by demonstrations of loyalty and affection in Europe to put alongside the placards and demonstrations of anti-Americanism and neutralism that will undoubtedly line some of the streets.

If we were a less inhibited society situated somewhere to the south and east it would be easy. We should just give our guest the best of everything, including Westminster Hall, simply because he was our guest. But since we are living in a Protestant country between the 50th and 60th North latitudes we make distinctions and grade our visitors, and that being so, it becomes a serious matter to calculate how important they are to us, how much we owe them, and how much we want from them.

The majority of the Labour Party, united on this subject at least, with Mr Foot, would presumably argue that we owe Mr Reagan nothing — rather the reverse, since he has exported high interest rates to us because of an obsession with defence spending, and is busy spoiling the West's relations with the Third World on our behalf. And we want nothing from him except, very implausibly, that he should desist from these transgressions and complete disarmament negotiations with the Russians as rapidly as possible.

The defence of Western Europe is an American interest, and in any case Europe is over-defended, considering the unlikelihood of a Soviet attack. In these circumstances, the President is entitled to a little frigid courtesy as the head of a supposedly friendly state — tea with the Queen and a glass or two of hock in the Royal Box at Covent Garden (heaven knows we pay enough for the place); but on the whole we would much

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The hinge of this dispute (so far as it is not merely a contrast of instinctive pro-



Mr Reagan: do we really need to butter him up?

and anti-American reactions) is a judgment about how the balance of the argument is tilting in Washington. This is by no means a simple calculation. At first sight, the "anti-Europeans" constitute a formidable body of opinion just now.

First there are the new

right-wing Republican con-

gressmen and senators who

came in on the Reagan coat-

tails. These are not so much

isolationists in the old sense

as unsophisticated and inex-

perienced, and they are

suffering from a violent

nationalist fever caught amid the humiliations of Vietnam and Watergate.

They reflect, on an exalted

plane, the sentiments of the

man on the Milwaukee omni-

buss which are that America

has been pushed around too

long, that we ought to sought

those Reds' and that

those god-damn Europeans

had better "shape up" or

else.

Next there are the Califor-

nians, from whose windows

the Pacific is the normal

view, and who have come to

Washington in the Presi-

dent's train with their heads

full of supply-side economics

and ambitions to cash in on

the growth of the Asian

economies (which make

Europeans by comparison

look so effete).

Then there are the blue-

water strategists. Republi-

cans, for complicated histori-

cal reasons, have been wed-

ded to the US navy, and the

US navy has been more

or less a constant factor in

the US foreign policy since

the Korean War.

That is really the point. In

the end, however desirable it

may seem to combat

communist expansion in the

Far East and Africa, however

dangerous the situation in

the Middle East, it is in

Europe that the main

problem of the Soviet Union

is arrayed.

In a period of detente,

Mansfieldism is a possibility,

but the more menacing the

Russians appear to be, the

less possible it becomes to

take risks with European

defence. A successful

Mansfield "amendment" of

today might possibly earmark

forces in Europe for switch-

ing to the Middle East in case

of emergency, but the

chances of a radical with-

drawal are remote in the

extreme.

: That is not an argument, of

course, for Mrs Thatcher not

being nice to President

Reagan on personal grounds

or out of admiration for his

country. It merely means

that she is not absolutely obli-

ged to give him

Westminster Hall for reasons

of state.

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is and Claims, in which he was concerned with a territory at home and abroad, as well as with claims against the Government and other governments. In 1948 he was Assistant Undersecretary of State at the War Office, retiring in 1964. He was then in the Ministry of Defence, in which he had been appointed CB in 1950. He was a JP for the County of London from 1965 and was Conservative Member of Parliament for the constituency of Wimbledon Common from 1968.

keen historian he conducted his studies in this field after his retirement and still has a valuable contribution to make. For many years he was a valued contributor to the obituary column of The Times.

He married in 1940

Mary Thicthener, who

in 1970. There were

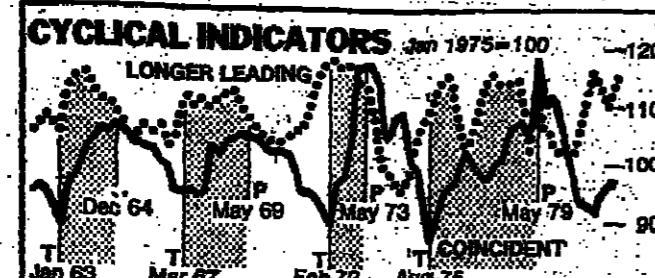
two daughters of the marriage.

GAGE

es Association for life, he scorned them. Tradition and progress were blended to give birth to the party of people, a "third" of the Lords of many Tory peers who were open minded about electoral reform. Experience confirmed him, however, that the party would continue to attract more than that ("Times letter, 1978). As the European Community, he once summed up a needless local discussion with a simple "Help us outside".

ginal Gage was a man whose smiling grin was more than often twinkled in his eye, a kind smile of humour and kindness. He had his feet behind his desk, but his smile was no finer than that of a man of sense in the 19th century. He loved his wife, who had embraced his family for generations.

## Advancing in strength



There was a strong rise last month in the Government's composite index of "longer leading" indicators, which predict the ups and downs in the economy about a year ahead. It is the fourth consecutive monthly rise. The main reason for the February advance was the downturn in interest rates and the upturn in share prices. These are components of the composite index of longer leading indicators. The separate, "coincident" index, which shows the stage of the business cycle currently reached, has been flat since the late summer.

### Trio cut lending rates

Germany, Switzerland and The Netherlands yesterday acted together to cut their key lending rates by half a percentage point. The Dutch moved first to lower bank rate to 8 per cent, followed immediately by the German Central Bank which cut its special Lombard rate from 10 to 9½ per cent. Later the Swiss National Bank announced a cut in bank rate from 6 to 5.5 per cent.

### Third order from Oman

British Shipbuilders yesterday became the third company to announce a major contract between British industry and Oman, bringing the total value of deals during this week's State visit by the Sultan of Oman to almost £300m. Brooke Marine, the British Shipbuilders subsidiary, is to build a £20m logistic support vessel for the Sultanate's navy. Earlier, Mr Robert Atkinson, chairman emphasised to trade unions the need for continued improvement in productivity and performance.

### BSC backs the Euro Route

Mr Ian MacGregor, the British Steel Corporation chairman, is trying to swing Parliament's support for a £250m Clearing Bank project which BSC is involved in, in partnership with a consortium including British Shipbuilders, called Euro Route Group. "It is time the present generation carried on the kind of major capital schemes and investment which will benefit not just ourselves but our children and our grandchildren", Mr MacGregor said.

## MARKET SUMMARY

### About-turn for equities

#### LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 556.8 up 5.4.  
FT Gilt 68.30 up 0.29.  
FT All Share 319.24 up 1.61.  
Bargains 19,781.

Equities completed a smart about turn yesterday helped by a bear squeeze and lower interest rates on the Continent.

Home business was down to a trifle, with more interest centres on Silver Buck's 8-1 victory in the Cheltenham Gold Cup — a regular highlight of the Stock Market's social calendar.

Nevertheless, dealers went some way to repair the damage of the previous day's 11.0 fall stemming from Turner & Newall's surprise loss and no dividend. The FT Index having opened the day 1.0 higher closed 5.4 up at 556.8, but Turner fell a further 3p to 74p.

The decision by Stone Platt to suspend the shares at 125p prior to calling in the receiver came as no surprise, following intense speculation over the past week. GKN's return to the black, however, was greeted with a 3p rise to 162p, although the chairman's cautious remarks went some way to stifling the celebrations.

A few cheap buyers were on hand to give the gilt market a lift as the final applications for the Government index-linked stock arrived at the Bank of England.

Deals are due to start next week at a 1.0 per cent price of between £90 to £100.

Turnover in the rest of the market remained on the low side with rises of up to 1% in longer while at the shorter end the improvement was limited to one of 2%.

Arthur Holden closed 2p down

#### COMMODITIES

After its precipitous plunge yesterday, May coffee put on 21 to £1,229 a tonne and March delivery gained 24 to £1,417. There was widespread buying interest, but coffee closed below the day's highs, as a London house selling "Desires" were sceptical about the capacity of the rally to sustain itself, and felt that the underlying trends are still bearish.

• Cocoa spot contract closed £11 down to £1,096 a tonne, with May cocoa falling 514 to £1,076. International Cocoa Organization delegates meeting in London said that they are likely to agree this week to borrowing £75m by raising a 2 cent levy on members.

But it was pointed out in the market that this would purchase only another 36,000 tonnes, not enough decisively to alter the supply and demand balance. The indications are that a good Brazilian crop will help to create a market overhang of up to 300,000 tonnes this year.

## TODAY

House-Builders' Federation launches New Homes Marketing Board, London. Opec meeting, Vienna. UK retail prices index (February), tax and price index (February).

Board meetings: Gartons, Mills and Allen, Minerals and Resources, Waring and Gillow, Finals, BL, Edinburgh, Investment Trust, Midland Bank, Montfort (Knitting Mills), George Oliver (Footwear).

Domestic Rates: Base rates 13%; 3-month interbank 13%-13%.

Euro Currency Rates: 3 month DM 14% 15%.

3 month DM 9% 9%.

3 month Fr. 24.23.

Under an agreement with

Mr Jack Gill, dismissed managing director of Associated Communications Corporation, moved yesterday to force a showdown with his former boardroom colleagues.

In January, ACC directors

including their former chairman Lord Grade, promised the High Court that they would limit the use of their shares solely to adjourn a special shareholders' meeting to consider a record £560,000 payoff to Mr Gill.

Yesterday Sir David Napier, Mr Gill's lawyer, said he was applying to the High Court early next week to have those promises rescinded.

That would mean the ACC

directors could then vote as they saw fit. But if they voted against the payoff and property deal, Mr Gill could take legal action against individual directors who had

promised to support his

golden handshake" with their 45.3 per cent of the voting shares.

If they decided to continually adjourn the meeting, Sir David said he would then consider other legal action because they were "ducking the issue".

If they voted for the deal, no part of that decision could be implemented because of the separate High Court action by ACC's institutional shareholders, lead by the Post Office pension fund which are opposing Mr Gill's payoff on the grounds that it represents an unfair and prejudicial action against a majority of shareholders.

Sir David spelled out his intentions after a resumed "golden handshake" meeting yesterday. It was first convened for January 8, has been adjourned three times and was adjourned again yesterday until April 20.

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# Squeeze on gold producers... Steetley starts to recover

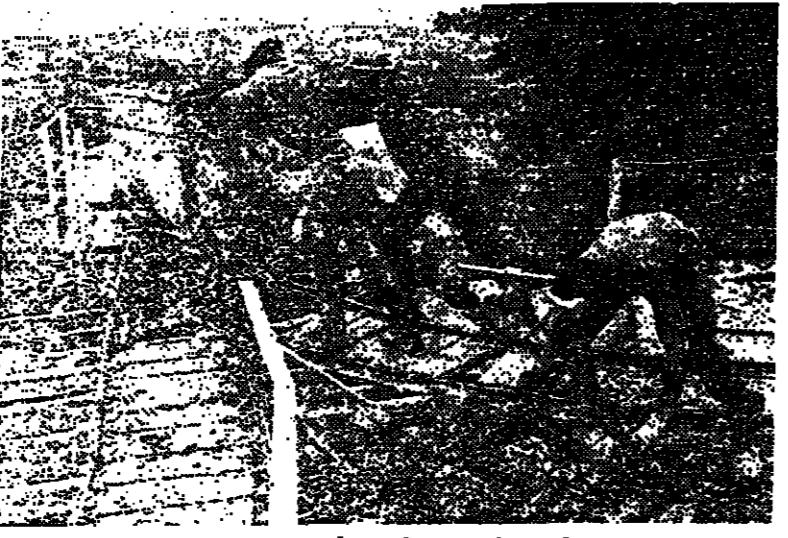
Mines fail to cover their costs

Gold shares are going through their worst patch since 1976 (Michael Prest writes). One figure tells the story: assuming an average production cost of \$200 an ounce, the average profit margin of South Africa mines in the last quarter of 1981 was \$218; but a rise in costs and the collapse of the gold price to nearer \$300 has possibly halved that margin.

As a result, most South African mines are receiving less for their gold than it costs to extract. They include such speculative favourites as East Rand Proprietary Mines, Venterspost and Lorraine. ERPM and Durban Roodepoort Deep have recently announced that a major part of their modernisation programme has been curtailed by the low gold price.

Roughly another 10 mines have costs of between \$100 and \$200 an ounce, and those grouped near the upper end of the range will suffer from thin margins if the gold price sticks at current levels. It is not surprising that brokers are turning to the good quality and low cost mines such as Driefontein, Southval and Winkelhaak.

But even these shares are being treated warily. A lot of brokers evidently feel that the market has



Gold: going through a rough patch

not caught up with the recent gold price collapse, and that the shares are consequently overpriced. Some estimate mines are still discounting a gold price of as high as \$370.

Last year the mines were partly cushioned against falling gold by a depreciating Rand. There is additional worry that the Pretoria government, faced with falling revenue, will introduce a loan levy, perhaps of 10 per cent, in its budget on March 24.

The key factor may be American perceptions of where the major low cost mines are going. New York money has moved gold

shares in recent years, and is likely to do so again. But until that happens, the word is to stay out, except to buy on exceptional weakness.

One possible opportunity is Vaal Reefs, which at £21 is half its high.

## Profits dip but worst over

The worst could be over for Steetley, the minerals, construction and chemicals group, with

full year figures showing only a 5 per cent fall to £17.3m pre-tax after being 16 per cent adrift at the half-way stage, (Gareth David writes).

This was in the face of depressed demand in the steel, construction and chemical industries, and while the downturn in the steel division could be permanent, there should be a recovery in chemicals and particularly building materials in the current year.

Overseas activities continued to make good progress, rising as a proportion of group operating profits by 37 per cent to account for 48 per cent of profits while United Kingdom operations showed a 10 per cent fall.

But recession in North America will prevent any improvement from steel and industrial equipment business there, while the weakness of sterling could eliminate last year's £1.2m exchange gain on consolidation of overseas gains.

To expand further its mineral-based activities, Steetley had agreed to the disposal of its Australian chemical business to Harrisons & Crosfield for approximately £520m. This will not affect Steetley's other operations in Australia and will make a useful reduction to the group's heavy borrowings. Interest payments rose from £6.99m to £9.16m in the year to December.

The 1981 figures — which were on sales up from £345.7m to £402.4m — are after a charge of £1.2m for redundancy payments in the United Kingdom and

include £900,000 representing six months profits from G. H. Downing, the building materials group acquired last July for £15.9m.

With a 9.29p final, dividends for the year remain unchanged at 15p per share gross, but even with the anticipated rise in profits for the current year to around £20m pre-tax, the dividend cover of 1.6 leaves little room for any increase in distributions.

Steetley shares rose 4p to 181p on results, where they yield 8.3 per cent, but the fully taxed p/e ratio is a demanding 11.7.

## Good news in the crystal ball

Waterford Glass was an industrial success story which mirrored the growth of the Irish economy up until 1979. (Drew Johnston writes). That year profits peaked at £11.6m, then fell away to £8.8m. The company blamed the international recession.

But now, in spite of the continuing recession, Waterford is making a spirited recovery. Analysts expect favourable currency movements to take the 1981 pre-tax profits up to £10.5m. A hoped-for slight increase in the dividend payout makes the prospective dividend yield under Ireland's more complex corporation tax rules around 7.5 per cent.

Crystal and pottery products,



Mr. P. W. McGrath, chairman of Waterford Glass

the core of the business, is understood to be leading the profits recovery with a high proportion of sales going to the United States. The crystal, from Ireland, and the pottery, from the Avonley subsidiary in the English Potteries, have both benefited from the respective exchange rates of the Irish pound and sterling against the dollar.

The share price is 19p in London, but could go much higher if next Tuesday's figures live up to expectations. The growth profile is for steady progress in the next three or four years, depending to some extent on the success of the new lightingware business. This will contribute at least £500,000 this year, analysts say.

## STATISTICS

### CAPITAL SPENDING

Department of Industry figures for the fixed capital expenditure of manufacturing, distribution and service for the month in the value of stocks, all seasonally adjusted at 1975 prices.

	En Invest- ment Total	Em Change Mtg Stocks
1978	9,002	3,769
1979	9,973	3,969
1980	10,217	3,577
1981	10,562	3,201
O1	2,547	959
Q2	2,547	918
Q3	2,529	893
Q4	2,578	833
1981	2,413	781
O1	2,413	751
Q2	2,419	705
Q3	2,460	701

### MONEY SUPPLY

Monthly amount of money stock monthly adjusted at mid-month

	Em Sterling 2000m	Private sector 5000m	Em liquidity
Feb	29,690	67,540	122,109
March	29,565	68,010	123,108
April	31,210	70,700	127,280
May	31,060	70,850	127,867
June	32,060	72,380	129,690
July	31,270	73,100	130,688
Aug	31,780	74,620	132,481
Sept	31,940	75,000	133,511
Oct	31,840	75,970	133,438
Nov	33,980	83,280	136,829
Dec	34,800	84,700	136,137
Jan	34,460	84,640	136,829

### SEDGWICK GROUP

Change in series

	Bank	Domestic	Em
	Sterling	Em	sterling
2000m	5000m		
1981			
Feb	29,690	67,540	122,109
March	29,565	68,010	123,108
April	31,210	70,700	127,280
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### Profits up 36pc

Sedgwick Group, the London-based insurance and reinsurance broker, has boosted pre-tax profits by 36 per cent from £41.56m to £56.4m for the year to December 1981. Revenue increased to £168.8m from £135.1m, a rise of 25 per cent.

The position in the UK, where the bank has had to give special support to small businesses and individuals, also points to capital strength. To protect depositors Lloyds itself has had to keep its capital position sound.

In 1981 the bank's ratio of deposits to free capital was 19% to 1 and although these were satisfactory, he adds they would have been better by a full point if last year's profits had not been reduced by the £5.9m paid on the "ill-judged" special levy imposed on UK banks.

The group's profit for the year to December 1981 was £1.2m up from £1.1m in 1980.

The group has increased the dividend by 7 per cent to a gross 14.5p with a 9.2p final and the shares, 82p at one point in the past 12 months, peaked 10p to a new 162p peak for the year.

Profits from the group's United Kingdom publications were £1.4m against a loss of £224,000 last time, but still some way below the 1979 profits of £2.7m.

The group owns two chains in the United States and has recently added two more weekly papers, and has one daily and a number of weekly newspapers in Canada. North American profits rose from £860,000 to £1.4m. The paper

### Floating clear

Despite last June's disappointing flotation of KCA Drilling, the first set of full year figures have lived up to expectations.

Pre-tax profits for 1981 have exceeded the forecast made at the time of the float from its parent company, KCA International, by 12.26 per cent, revealing an increase from £3.5m to £4.28m for the year to December 1981. Revenue increased to £168.8m from £135.1m, a rise of 25 per cent.

The group said its brokerage income would have been greater but for the continuing effects of low insurance rates for most classes of business throughout the world. Favourable exchange rates in the second half of the year benefited the income figures.

Interest earnings were also higher in 1980, partly as a result of high international interest rates. Earnings per ordinary share rose to 13.4p from 10.1p, and dividend was increased from 4.28p to 5.35p gross. This brings the total payout for the year to 8.57p gross against 7.14p gross.

On a current cost basis, profit before tax was £54.8m against £38.8m. Earnings per share were 12.7p against 8.9p current cost.

### KCA DRILLING

October 1, 1981 from the year earlier period. Foreign orders continued to underpin overall order growth, rising 22 per cent in the first five months compared to a 3 per cent fall in domestic orders.

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### COMMODITIES

ALUMINUM was steady. Afternoon cash £2,000-5,000 per tonne, morning £2,000-5,000 per tonne. Settlement £2,000-5,000 per tonne.

MICRO was steady. Afternoon cash £2,000-5,000 per tonne. Settlement £2,000-5,000 per tonne.

STEEL was steady. Afternoon cash £2,000-5,000 per tonne. Settlement £2,000-5,000 per tonne.

COAL was steady. Afternoon cash £2,000-5,000 per tonne. Settlement £2,000-5,000 per tonne.

COKE was steady. Afternoon cash £2,000-5,000 per tonne. Settlement £2,000-5,000 per tonne.

IRON was steady. Afternoon cash £2,000-5,000 per tonne. Settlement £2,000-5,000 per tonne.

COAL was steady. Afternoon cash £2,000-5,000 per tonne. Settlement £2,000-5,000 per tonne.

COAL was steady. Afternoon cash £2,000-5,000 per tonne.

## BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

## PEOPLE

## More than a fleeting success

The Bibby Line, the oldest surviving independent British shipping company, is celebrating its 175th anniversary. At a civic reception in Liverpool last night, the chairman Derek Bibby, a great-great grandson of the founder, presented the Lord Mayor with a specially written history of the firm which has through six generations sent more than 170 ships from its Merseyside headquarters to sail the trade routes of the world.

The earliest sailing vessels, including several captured from the French during the

John Bibby, founder of the Bibby Line

Napoleonic wars, ferried pig iron, while the latest are diesel-powered supertankers carrying liquid gas and oil; in between have been cargo and passenger ships of almost every kind, including the *Somersetshire*, a hospital ship torpedoed in 1942, re-boarded and saved by her crew. She continued in service until 1948.

Withdrawal from the passenger trade came in 1963, and lay-ups became necessary from 1977 as freight markets slacked. The past year has been one of consolidation. But, Mr Bibby says, the company "has sufficient resources to see itself through the coming difficult months or even years, and is already looking forward to celebrating its bicentenary".

**Geoffrey McLean** is waiting for the results of an unusual interview in which candidates for a job in his gift interview him and not the other way round.

**McLean** is the chairman of the Midland Study Centre for the Building Team, a unit at Birmingham Poly which gives mid-career training to people in the building trade.

**John Kirwan**, the founder-director after three years is himself doing a career switch and returning to architecture.

Since McLean and the centre have only £9,000 to offer in salary and office costs McLean thought it better to have candidates interview him and then to go away and decide whether or not they wanted the job.

There was a two-hour question and answer session, and said McLean, there are 12 people considering whether the job will get the applicants rather than the other way around.

**Oil companies' pollution risk**

Insurance persons of the world unite in London next month when Gordon Shaw is bringing together about 1,000 of them in the biggest insurance function yet to take place in the capital — the International Congress in Insurance.

Shaw, congress director and arbitrator in insurance disputes, says that the juicy part of the five-day congress which begins on April 19 is the meeting of the working group on pollution on insurance.

This is headed by Ambrose Kelly, chairman of the Chicago-based Pollution Liability Insurance Association, which is funded by the American Bar Foundation.

Says Shaw unless world governments start listening to the working group and lay down the law on lead content in petrol, oil companies risk claims "far beyond the reach of ordinary policies."

**Harrods goes east this autumn, when it opens a small shop within the Mitsukoshi department store in Tokyo — the first time that its merchandise has been offered in a major overseas outlet. The arrangement follows several years' cooperation between the two groups, and will involve Harrods' own-label goods exclusively. Mr. Alec Craddock, Harrods' chairman and managing director, will visit Japan in May to complete plans. "This is a most exciting development," he says. "We are delighted to be associated with Mitsukoshi in this unique way."** Nicholas Cole

## NEW APPOINTMENTS

Mr John R. Torelli III has been elected president of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Torelli, formerly vice-chairmen of the organisation, succeed Mr. John F. McGillicuddy who has been president of both.

Mr. Paul C. Button, Mr. D. Noe Healy and Mr. Peter V. Reed have been appointed assistant directors of merchant bankers, Charterhouse Jephcott.

Mr. John A. Bogardus Jr., Mr. Richard E. Lynn and Mr. Ian H. have joined the board of London Group.

Peter Wilson-Smith and Peter Hill

# Stone-Platt collapse: the banks finally lose patience

The collapse of textile machinery and engineering company Stone-Platt has occasioned a furious row of a kind rarely seen in the City. Publicly those involved in the last ditch attempts to bring Stone-Platt back from the brink were expressing disappointment that the bank had not seen fit to go along with the latest rescue plan.

Privately the comments are much harsher. Indeed the City view is that the banks have set the side down badly.

"Frankly they ought to stick to lending money for houses. Industry would be better off going to the building societies for risk capital. I really do feel the banks would have acted differently six months ago."

Thus spoke one City man yesterday as the receivers moved in at Stone-Platt bringing to a dismal end a rescue story which began in April 1980 when the company first ran into default on its bank loans and its bankers — under the watchful eye of the Bank of England — rallied round to save the situation.

Nearly two years, two rescues and several million pounds later, however, the banks' patience has finally run out. Desperate last minute talks over the weekend, involving the Bank of England in the person of Mr. David Walker, head of its industrial finance unit, could not save the day.

Ironically the key to the latest efforts to save the company was the sale of the Lancashire-based Platt Saco Lowell textile machinery division, the running sore which is largely responsible for the company's problems.

It made trading losses of £2.97m in 1979 and £2.82m in

1980 because of the deepest problems in the industry's companies operating at a loss.

This was the background against which Stone-Platt had to battle for survival. Faced with the crippling cash drain of its Lancashire textile machinery operations, Stone-Platt embarked on a programme of redundancy and retrenchment. In 1970 the industry employed 47,000 workers; nine years later it had shrunk to about 24,000 and is now under 20,000 with many of those spending much of their time on short time working.

Output has been falling in real terms steadily since 1975, and even more significantly British companies have seen their share of the home market being steadily eroded, by imported machinery.

In November 1980 the group sold off its pump division for £1.5m in a move which together with other smaller sales cut into borrowings by £1m. Early in 1981 there were further asset sales disposed of. At the same time progress continued on reducing numbers employed in the main United Kingdom textile machinery operations in Lancashire.

The results for 1980, when figures are available, show a net loss after provisions and disposal costs of £15m. Meanwhile borrow-

ings remained high at £32m net compared with £40m of shareholders' funds.

So in March 1981 the City rallied round again with a £10m capital injection and new borrowing facilities totalling £40m. Finance Corporation for Industry, the medium term lending institution backed by the clearing banks and the Bank of England, and Equity Capital for Industry — owned by City institutions — stumped up between them £3m of the new capital while big shareholders like Prudential Assurance and M & G also increased their exposure to the group.

At the time Stone-Platt said that it could not make a forecast but hoped to break even in 1981. In the event this was proved far too optimistic.

Losses were up again in the first half of 1981 from £2.5m to £3.5m pre-tax, dashing any hope of break even for 1981 as a whole and a further indication that all was not well came last October when Mr. Roy Taverne, resigned suddenly from his post as chief executive.

The failure of the latest rescue attempt, which appears to have been necessitated by the greater-than-expected difficulties in turning round the Lancashire operations, together with a downturn in the United States textile machinery side, is open to different interpretations.

The view of ECI, FCI and the institutional shareholders was that if the sale of the Platt Saco Lowell textile machinery division — the main source of the group's problems — could have been successfully carried out, that together with the property sales it would have left the basis for a viable company.

Together these sales would have raised perhaps £15m and although there would have been a big write-down on the sale and gearing would have risen to about 120 per cent, the institutions had indicated they would lend support for another receiver to be appointed.

However the assets being sold were security for the banks' loans and in order to carry on trading Stone-Platt would need to keep some of the cash it was raising. The banks, headed by Midland Bank, were not prepared to see their security whittled away and their risk increased.

If the assets against which they had secured their loans were sold, the banks wanted the money back.

This view appears to have been unanimous among the main lending bankers, Midland, National Westminster, Barclays and its merchant bank subsidiary, and Williams & Glyn's.

It is likely that they have all made provisions already against their loans to Stone-Platt and it is thought that

between them they now stand to lose £12m to £16m.

However the alternative as the banks appear to have seen it, is to increase their exposure to a company which

even after the disposals would need at least £10m to £15m of new capital, and a budget deficit predicted.

At the end of the day their losses might have been even greater. So faced with the refusal of the banks to raise money quickly from elsewhere, Stone-Platt was left with no alternative but to ask for a receiver to be appointed.

The surprising element in the collapse of Stone-Platt is that the banks and institutions have disagreed so strongly on both its prospects and needs, if this latest rescue plan went through, Stone-Platt itself believes that only £5m to £7m of capital would have been required if the short term problems could be overcome — a view supported by the institutions involved but a far cry from the £10m to £15m the banks thought necessary.

According to one of those involved in the rescue attempt, "I think the banks lost confidence when Stone-Platt did not meet its projections for 1981. But I don't think they ever really understood the very real difficulties for a company of this kind in trying to forecast its likely sales and profits."

During the recession the banks have constantly emphasized how they bent over backwards to help borrowers who ran into difficulties and besides Stone-Platt there have been a number of other well-publicized rescue packages involving banks and City institutions.

Weir Group, Thomas Borthwick and the computer company ICL have all been indulged by their bankers. But the Stone-Platt failure has raised new fears.

"What I hope it does not mean is that there is some change in the banks' attitude towards supporting industry", said one concerned fund manager yesterday.

Should the government have intervened? The Department of Industry has been in regular contact with the company — as with others in this troubled sector of the engineering industry — over the past twelve months. It was aware of the deepening crisis. But any rescue operation by Whitehall was firmly ruled out with the Government's belief that the receivership/manager route is to be preferred.

Although Stone-Platt is a significant force in the British textile machinery sector (indeed, perhaps the most significant) Whitehall is confident that the textile industry will continue to be able to obtain supplies of machinery, though the volume of imports may rise.

Stone-Platt chairman yesterday: a distinguished career, but he was unable to arrest the decline

**'Scientists have discovered organic molecules which can exist in two distinct states and which can be switched between them by applying a tiny electric charge. In theory an array of these molecules could store vast quantities of information in binary code.'**

## Of microbes, microchips and men

Two of the most glamorous fields of modern technology, microelectronics and biotechnology, are beginning to come together at the edges. Their fusion is creating the new science of bioelectronics, whose principal product, the "biochip", could have profound consequences for life in the next century.

Before getting too carried away, however, it is important to remember that bioelectronics is still an ill-defined subject in its infancy. Its practitioners are offbeat molecular biologists, genetic engineers, biochemists and computer scientists, working in small groups in a few university and corporate research labs on very different ideas.

There is no clear main stream of research as in more mature fields, nor a reliable scientific grapevine to relay news of the most significant projects.

The word "biochip" has

already acquired two quite

different meanings. The first

is an electronic chip built

from conventional semicon-

ductor materials but made to

operate in a biological en-

vironment (for example, in

the body) and/or to re-

spond to biological stimuli.

The other, more visionary,

biochip is a microprocessor

or memory cell made out of

organic molecules instead of

silicon.

In theory an array of these

molecules could store vast

quantities of information in

binary code, like a conven-

tional memory chip. But it

would be millions of times

more compact, because each

molecule takes up far less

space than a transistor on the

semiconductor in a so-

called Langmuir-Blodgett

film — an insulating layer of

organic molecules which

can be precisely

controlled and embed-

ded in it. Then, when the

chemical you want to mea-

sure, say penicillin, binds to

the array, the latter

changes shape and causes a

transient electrical distur-

bance which the chip detects.

An alternative is to include

whole bacteria, instead of

enzymes, in the surface

most densely packed integrated circuit. Moreover the organic memory could be a three-dimensional array; the circuitry of today's chips runs in two dimensions only, over the surface of a semiconductor.

Actually constructing the array may be less difficult than it sounds, for the technology of Langmuir-Blodgett films should allow

researchers to build up the layers one by one, with each molecule falling into the right place. Designing the structure and its communications with the outside world is a far harder task.

IBM scientists have been

working on organic memories at its Yorktown Heights

centre in New York — though the company denies

that bioelectronics is a major

research interest. It says that

the presence of a small number of enthusiasts on the

IBM research staff — notably

Arieh Aviram who has

patented one futuristic de-

sign for a biochip — has given the false impression that

organic chips are a corporate goal.

However, a number of small American firms are working more openly on

organic circuits. The Maryland town of Rockville, which is a centre of biotechnology research, seems to be

the focus of activity. One

Rockville company, EMV

Associates, has patented a

simple two-dimensional bio-

chip based on layers of

protein molecules thick

enough to implant the chip

behind the eye and feed signals to

the brain's visual cortex. But

it must be emphasized that

this seeing chip has not yet

## Stock Exchange Prices ... Bear squeeze

ACCOUNT DAYS: Readings Begin, March 15. Readings End, March 26. Contango Day, March 29. Settlement Day, April 5.

6. Forward bargaining are permitted on two previous days

حَكَمَ مِنَ الْأَصْلِ

## SPORT

## CRICKET

## English form may upset a plan

From John Woodcock,  
Cricket Correspondent  
Cape Town, March 18

The South African Cricket Union will be hoping for better crowds than in Johannesburg last weekend when the second of the two four-day matches between their team and the Englishmen begin, and the South African Breweries English XI begins tomorrow. In an attempt to attract relatively more people to the ground, there will be less television coverage than in Johannesburg, where, except on Sunday, the *South Africa* practically every ball was shown.

On the tour so far, the first of the one-day matches in Port Elizabeth produced a record crowd; the second of them in Durban yesterday, drew 16,000, which was as many as anyone could remember there on a Wednesday. However, in Johannesburg a total of fifty thousand from the first of the four-day matches was supposed to be on. On the first two days and the last a surplus of TV was thought to be partly responsible.

Hence the decision by the South African Cricket Union, to reduce the coverage. Television, to be sure, is not alone to blame for the size of the crowds in which an event is taking place, as they can in Australia, while showing the whole of it farther afield. What will have done nothing to boost the Cae Town crowds is the poor showing of the English side, who, after giving a good account of themselves in Port Elizabeth, have been badly outplayed.

Tomorrow, at Newlands, they have about as good a chance of being able to rejoice in the match as most "a" now in the Procter, the South African captain, has had to pull out of the match because his rickety old knees are giving him trouble again, is unlikely to make much difference. He has been palpably unfair in the game that he has played. Even if the English men are going to make runs anywhere it should be here. In this regard, Larkin's batting yesterday could lead to better things. Underwood, too, is likely to get more of a look in than he

did in Johannesburg or will in Durban.

Although finance would be made available to them from South Africa, should any of the Englishmen, or others who are still to be named, be restrained in their trade, in the event of their being barred tomorrow from playing against India and Pakistan in England this summer, there is little chance of their taking advantage of it. Shocked though they may be by being ruled out of test consideration, they remain. They have done nothing there were not perfectly entitled, by law, to do.

They would rather, I think, accept their punishment than challenge it. They would probably refer to sue the media than the TCCB.

Not much more than a month ago, from Adelaide, I wrote of the English as having "lived a place for watching cricket. Yet here I am, back in the Cape, and beginning to wish that I wrote more about golf. In Durban this morning I strolled round a most beautiful course, watching the English, the South African (all white) and the Republic of China, without a political thought in their heads, enjoying each other's company.

No boycotts, no drunks, no dropped catches, no fatalities, no journalists, no reporters or, God forbid, writers, than Duncan Lindsay-Smith, one of the South African team, gave up playing first class cricket for Transvaal to concentrate on golf.

SOUTH AFRICA From: R S Cook, A Richards, P N Klaasen, R G Pollock, E B Rice, J Kourie, S J van der Merwe, J A Steenkamp, A P van Es, D L J Botha, A P A Klaasen.

SAB ENGLISH XI From: A Goodfellow, G Boycott, W Johnson, D J Morris, G Morris, G Ponsford, D R Ponsford, D L Underwood, M Hendrick, L B Taylor, J Lawer, G W Humpage, A Sledgeman.

Ian Callen, a medium-fast bowler who has played one Test for Australia and finished second in the averages for Victoria in the Sheffield Shield this season, has been engaged as professional by the Lancashire League club, Leyland Lancasters.

Perth, March 18. — Geoff Miller, a Western Australian Sheffield Shield all-round cricketer, will play for Watsonians in Edinburgh this summer.



Procter: a captain who has been brought to his knees

## Tasmania club sued by Bedi

Sydney, March 18. — The former Indian cricket captain, Bishen Bedi, has issued a Supreme Court writ against a Tasmanian cricket club for alleged breach of contract. The writ was issued on March 12 in the Burnie Supreme Court against the Launceston Municipal Cricket Club in northern Tasmania and three of its members.

The writ alleges that the former Northamptonshire spin bowler had a contract with the club for the 1981-82 cricket season worth £6,000, reasonable accommodation, the use of a car and return air fares to New Delhi.

## BILLIARDS

## Williams in front with 207 break

By Sydney Friskin

Steve Williams, of Stourbridge, made a break of 207, the highest so far in the tournament, in his attempt to regain the world professional billiards championship title. He made it against Mark Wildman, of Peterborough, in the two-day final which ends today.

At the end of the first period of play, Williams led by 685 points to 362 with an unfinished break of 67. His break was made on a ninth visit to the table with an assortment of cannons and in-offs and an occasional pot red. It was helped along with the gentle touch and the controlled screw shot and was a little different in character to the last, which was a break of 114, accelerated by the familiar pot-red-and-cannon sequence at the ton of the table.

Up to the time Williams made the break of 207, Wildman was in front. The match started with Wildman breaking off and leaving the red in baulk. Wildman, on his first visit, played a superb cannon off the top cushion and went on to make a break of 75. A later break of 76 helped him to reduce some of the leeway, but the time the interval arrived Wildman was scoring more fluently.

Wildman himself had shown his fighting qualities with a break of 203 in his semi-final match against Ray Edmunds.

Steve Williams, R. Williams (Sheffield), B. Davis (Chesterfield) 150-149; M. Wildman (Peterborough) 150-149; R. Williams (Sheffield) 150-149; Steve Williams 155-152; Final: Williams 207, R. Williams 152; Williams 75, 53-14; Williams 75, 53-14.

## BOWLS

## Scotland's win poses problems

A massive 85-shot victory by Scotland over Ireland set problems for both England and Wales in the women's indoor international series at St Albans yesterday. Wales, then had to defend England in the closing match of the round robin series to retain the title they have won for the past two years. England, however, still had a slim chance of winning the championship, providing they beat Wales by 446 shots — an almost impossible task.

RESULTS: Ireland 75, Scotland 165 (85); Wales 17, J. France 22; E. Bell 11; D. Fitter 10; D. Morris 10; D. Morgan 10; D. Fitter 10; M. Ross 28; E. Bell 10; D. Fitter 10; K. Turner 7, F. White 23.

## Williams returns

The national hill climbing cycling champion, Jeff Williams, has resolved his differences with Britain's director of racing, Jim Hendry, and is in the team for the Sealink international, which starts in Ostend on April 1. Williams, 19, of Wokingham, Milk Race last year and was then banned from riding, has now been reinstated and is also included in the team. The Malcolm Eliot, Steve Lawrence, Steve Joughin and Joe Waugh.

## Howarth dreams of victory

From Peter Mc Farline, Christchurch, March 18

New Zealand go into the Third test match here tomorrow with an untenable chance of securing the first series win. The last time New Zealand achieved only their second Test victory over Australia at Auckland on Tuesday and in the final match of the series need only a draw on the placid Lancaster Park wicket to clinch the series.

New Zealand's captain, Geoff Howarth, was in a bind yesterday. His team would be seeking a win. A draw, he said, would be satisfactory, but to think that

way from the outset would encourage a negative and potentially disastrous outlook in his side. The Lancaster park wicket is regarded as "Howarth's dream" as it will take an effort by either side to bowl out the opposition twice. That will be the task of the Australian's who are determined not to become the first side to lose a series here.

Although teams will not be finalized until just before the toss, it appears probable that they will be unchanged from Auckland. This means New Zealand will take in four pace men: Richard Hadlee, Gary Troup, Martin Snedden and Lance Cairns and omit again the off-spinner, John Bracewell.

Australia will rely on the fast bowlers, Dennis Lillee, Jeff Thomson and Terry Alderman, and the off-spinner, Bruce Yardley. This test could well be Greg Chappell's last as captain. After a record-breaking 42 Tests at the helm, Chappell is unavailable for the Pa. kistan tour in September.

Total: 120-10-270-270.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-19, 2-54, 3-83, 4-116, 5-142, 6-170, 7-184, 8-202, 9-220, 10-232, 11-242, 12-252, 13-262, 14-272, 15-282, 16-292, 17-302, 18-312, 19-322, 20-332, 21-342, 22-352, 23-362, 24-372, 25-382, 26-392, 27-402, 28-412, 29-422, 30-432, 31-442, 32-452, 33-462, 34-472, 35-482, 36-492, 37-502, 38-512, 39-522, 40-532, 41-542, 42-552, 43-562, 44-572, 45-582, 46-592, 47-602, 48-612, 49-622, 50-632, 51-642, 52-652, 53-662, 54-672, 55-682, 56-692, 57-702, 58-712, 59-722, 60-732, 61-742, 62-752, 63-762, 64-772, 65-782, 66-792, 67-802, 68-812, 69-822, 70-832, 71-842, 72-852, 73-862, 74-872, 75-882, 76-892, 77-902, 78-912, 79-922, 80-932, 81-942, 82-952, 83-962, 84-972, 85-982, 86-992, 87-1002, 88-1012, 89-1022, 90-1032, 91-1042, 92-1052, 93-1062, 94-1072, 95-1082, 96-1092, 97-1102, 98-1112, 99-1122, 100-1132, 101-1142, 102-1152, 103-1162, 104-1172, 105-1182, 106-1192, 107-1202, 108-1212, 109-1222, 110-1232, 111-1242, 112-1252, 113-1262, 114-1272, 115-1282, 116-1292, 117-1302, 118-1312, 119-1322, 120-1332, 121-1342, 122-1352, 123-1362, 124-1372, 125-1382, 126-1392, 127-1402, 128-1412, 129-1422, 130-1432, 131-1442, 132-1452, 133-1462, 134-1472, 135-1482, 136-1492, 137-1502, 138-1512, 139-1522, 140-1532, 141-1542, 142-1552, 143-1562, 144-1572, 145-1582, 146-1592, 147-1602, 148-1612, 149-1622, 150-1632, 151-1642, 152-1652, 153-1662, 154-1672, 155-1682, 156-1692, 157-1702, 158-1712, 159-1722, 160-1732, 161-1742, 162-1752, 163-1762, 164-1772, 165-1782, 166-1792, 167-1802, 168-1812, 169-1822, 170-1832, 171-1842, 172-1852, 173-1862, 174-1872, 175-1882, 176-1892, 177-1902, 178-1912, 179-1922, 180-1932, 181-1942, 182-1952, 183-1962, 184-1972, 185-1982, 186-1992, 187-2002, 188-2012, 189-2022, 190-2032, 191-2042, 192-2052, 193-2062, 194-2072, 195-2082, 196-2092, 197-2102, 198-2112, 199-2122, 200-2132, 201-2142, 202-2152, 203-2162, 204-2172, 205-2182, 206-2192, 207-2202, 208-2212, 209-2222, 210-2232, 211-2242, 212-2252, 213-2262, 214-2272, 215-2282, 216-2292, 217-2302, 218-2312, 219-2322, 220-2332, 221-2342, 222-2352, 223-2362, 224-2372, 225-2382, 226-2392, 227-2402, 228-2412, 229-2422, 230-2432, 231-2442, 232-2452, 233-2462, 234-2472, 235-2482, 236-2492, 237-2502, 238-2512, 239-2522, 240-2532, 241-2542, 242-2552, 243-2562, 244-2572, 245-2582, 246-2592, 247-2602, 248-2612, 249-2622, 250-2632, 251-2642, 252-2652, 253-2662, 254-2672, 255-2682, 256-2692, 257-2702, 258-2712, 259-2722, 260-2732, 261-2742, 262-2752, 263-2762, 264-2772, 265-2782, 266-2792, 267-2802, 268-2812, 269-2822, 270-2832, 271-2842, 272-2852, 273-2862, 274-2872, 275-2882, 276-2892, 277-2902, 278-2912, 279-2922, 280-2932, 281-2942, 282-2952, 283-2962, 284-2972, 285-2982, 286-2992, 287-3002, 288-3012, 289-3022, 290-3032, 291-3042, 292-3052, 293-3062, 294-3072, 295-3082, 296-3092, 297-3102, 298-3112, 299-3122, 300-3132, 301-3142, 302-3152, 303-3162, 304-3172, 305-3182, 306-3192, 307-3202, 308-3212, 309-3222, 310-3232, 311-3242, 312-3252, 313-3262, 314-3272, 315-3282, 316-3292, 317-3302, 318-3312, 319-3322, 320-3332, 321-3342, 322-3352, 323-3362, 324-3372, 325-3382, 326-3392, 327-3402, 328-3412, 329-3422, 330-3432, 331-3442, 332-3452, 333-3462, 334-3472, 335-3482, 336-3492, 337-3502, 338-3512, 339-3522, 340-3532, 341-3542, 342-3552, 343-3562, 344-3572, 345-3582, 346-3592, 347-3602, 348-3612, 349-3622, 350-3632, 351-3642, 352-3652, 353-3662, 354-3672, 355-3682, 356-3692, 357-3702, 358-3712, 359-3722, 360-3732, 361-3742, 362-3752, 363-3762, 364-3772, 365-3782, 366-3792, 367-3802, 368-3812, 369-3822, 370-3832, 371-3842, 372-3852, 373-3862, 374-3872, 375-3882, 376-3892, 377-3902, 378-3912, 379-3922, 380-3932, 381-3942, 382-3952, 383-3962, 384-3972, 385-3982, 386-3992, 387-4002, 388-4012, 389-4022, 390-4032, 391-4042, 392-4052, 393-4062, 394-4072, 395-4082, 396-4092, 397-4102, 398-4112, 399-4122, 400-4132, 401-4142, 402-4152, 403-4162, 404-4172, 405-4182, 406-4192, 407-4202, 408-4212, 409-4222, 410-4232, 411-4242, 412-4252, 413-4262, 414-4272, 415-4282, 416-4292, 417-4302, 418-4312, 419-4322, 420-4332, 421-4342, 422-4352, 423-4362, 424-4372, 425-4382, 426-4392, 427-4402, 428-4412, 429-4422, 430-4432, 431-4442, 432-4452, 433-4462, 434-4472, 435-4482, 4

# Silver Buck a tribute to Dickinsons

By Michael Phillips  
Racing Correspondent

Silver Buck won the Gold Cup at Cheltenham yesterday by beating his stable companion Bregawn by two lengths. That horse result represented a magnificent feat by their trainer Michael Dickinson.

The Bredonwood trainer was following in the footsteps of Peter Easterby who also saddled the first two home in the Cup last year.

As far as Dickinson is concerned his is very much a family affair with father and mother, Tony and Monica, chipping in and pulling their weight. That is why his formidable team is born out by the fact that Silver Buck's victory yesterday took the stable's earnings this season past £250,000, already beating the previous record set by Easterby last year.

Their skill is well illustrated by the performances of their horses at Cheltenham this week. They brought just four South from their Yorkshire base and yet returned home last night with three races in the bag and one second prize. And that second prize was not to be snuffed at either.

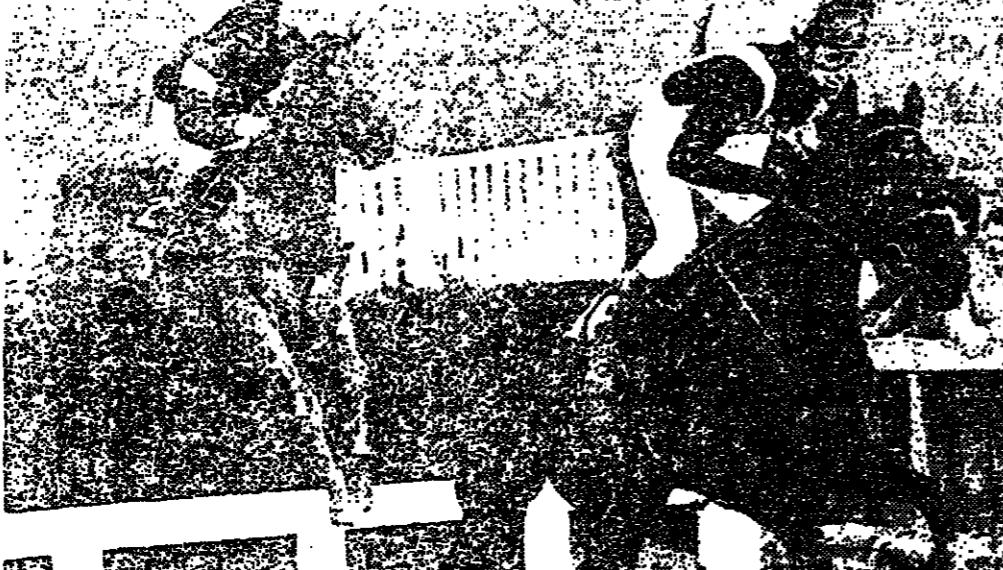
The other remarkable aspect about the performances of the Dickinson team this week is that they were ridden by different men. Robert Earnshaw was on Silver Buck; Kevin Whyte on Rathgorman; Dermot Brown on Political Pop and Graham Bradley on Bregawn.

That Bregawn did not beat Silver Buck was no fault of Bradley who rode an inspired race. I cannot recall a trainer prepared to put his trust in so many at this level. If Dickinson's skill in nursing Silver Buck back to full health and fitness has been one of the most outstanding features of the season so then has the emergence of Earnshaw as a top-class rider.

Silver Buck was lame and forced to sit out for a month after Christmas, having trodden on something so sharp, nobody seems to know whether it was a flint or a nail, that it even damaged his pedal bone. However, his homework in recent weeks encouraged him to return to the saddle and that he felt deep down that he had a great chance of winning a gold medal.

What yesterday's result did was blow to smitherens the theory, held by myself for one, that Silver Buck did not stay a yard beyond three miles and appeared to be the case 12 weeks earlier when Silver Buck looked like winning this race two fences from home only to be run out of it up the hill. However, what Dickinson kept secret was the fact that Silver Buck broke a blood vessel when he finished third in the Gold Cup last year. That explains why he stopped to look behind Little Owl and Night Nurse.

This time, though, there was no holding him. Afterwards, a justifiably elated trainer simply said that all along he was convinced that Silver Buck would



Heading for gold: Silver Buck and Robert Earnshaw leads stable companion Bregawn

last it out, having won a three-mile race on him when he was fit.

Dickinson admitted that he had misgivings when Earnshaw showed his hand and let Silver Buck stride to the front with two fences left, but he need not have worried on that score. Only a sketchy finish at the last fence was like a dream, his dreams. But Earnshaw sat tight and all was well in the end.

Little Bregawn — ran the race of his life to finish second. He was followed home by Sunset Cristo, Diamond Edge, Captain John, Grittar, Venture To Cognac, Royal Bond, Tied Cottage, Two Swallows, Twesley, And Surnally and Party. Sun, it must be said, all the others were beaten up, with the exception of Earthstopper, who fell five fences from home.

Dickinson said that he had no plans for Bregawn, but that Silver Buck probably rest on his laurels and not run again this year.

Diamond Edge looked really dangerous turning for home, but there can be no doubt now that he is a better horse on good ground and I fancy that he will still be the one they all have to beat in the Whitbread Gold Cup.

Sad to relate, Night Nurse and Royal Bond were the flops

yesterday. Night Nurse was pulled up, her rider, John O'Neill, said that the lucky break went to blame but I cannot stand for that. The going was very bit as bad the previous year when he finished second. For one reason or another, as yet unexplained, Night Nurse did not run back yesterday. Royal Bond, on the other hand, but I do not think he did look like justifying the colossal hopes pinned on him by the huge Irish contingent.

By finishing sixth Grittar did not run the sort of race that encouraged many to think that Spartan Missile might win the Grand National next year. But he is a good horse and he ploughed on dourly. And who knows that might be enough to win this year's National.

A surprise of the meeting was at 10 am this morning to determine prospects for tomorrow's meeting. The clerk of the course, John Hughes said "There is waterlogging in certain parts of the track and the probability of further rain. Under these circumstances, the racing, particularly the steeplechase, cannot be too favourable."

Today's meetings at Lingfield Park and Warwick were cancelled because of waterlogging. At Lingfield the four hurdle races from today's card will be carried forward to make a seven-race hurdles programme tomorrow.

Stewards will inspect Chepstow at 10 am this morning to determine prospects for tomorrow's meeting.

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## Cushman doing Cheltenham in style

By John Karter, Racing Editor

Looking every inch the English country gentleman, strolling around Cheltenham in his military-style coat and trilby hat for the last days, has been America's champion steeplechase jockey, John Cushman.

Virtually the minute he arrived Cushman, who flies back to South Carolina today after a three-week working holiday over here with his attractive wife Sandy, a dead ringer for Shirley MacLaine, was taken up by Bob Chapman, with whom he has been staying, and made to buy the *de rigueur* racing garb. He certainly looked the part even if he did not sound it.

Cushman, aged 26, who has been the United States champion for the past two seasons, has been riding out for Fred Winter and picked up the Grade 1 America for Eddie Pendergast in the Sun Alliance Hurdle on the opening day.

The American season runs from April to November and the ground is invariably rock-solid. Their horses are bred for speed and go flat out all the way, so Cushman was naturally quite bemused by the British bog that, for a race track and the fact that horses come off the bridle early.

Jump racing in the States is not so much a poor relation of the Flat as a dead one. This is mainly because not being allowed to compete, even over 27 winners from approximately 100 rides (they have only one meeting a week) last year he won \$250,000 in prize money.

Ten percent of that sum, plus handsome fees for riding work every day as well as a healthy income from the saddlery business that he and his wife run, means that he is not exactly of a dime or two.

Cushman intends to return for a longer visit next year. Would he consider riding over here permanently?

At you listen to that magician of the microphone, Peter O'Sullivan, reeling off horses' names like a tape recording you could be forgiven for thinking that it all comes so easily to him. Just one glance at the harrassed-looking figure, hunched over in the corner of the press room each night, soon dispels that notion. O'Sullivan, world-famous, 8 o'clock every evening, making intricate drawings of the riders' colours and swotting them up for the next day's meeting. He is usually the last to leave the course.

You would think that having done the job for so many years he would regard a large percentage of the colours as familiar. It is not quite as simple as that, though. He has to start from scratch with each race because although the colours may be familiar he has to associate them with that owner's particular horse in that race.

O'Sullivan, an amiable, slightly nervous, 30-year-old, totally contrary to the image his broadcasting voice projects, still gets up before big races that he feels physically ill. "It's getting a little better nowadays," he says. Looking at his worried face, you would never believe it.

It goes without saying that Cheltenham without the Irish is like a pub without alcohol. It's not just the wild drinking and gambling that is missing, though it is the little incidents, too. Like, for example, the half a dozen or so Irishmen standing around the paddock cursing each other and almost coming to blows in an argument over how many Gold Cups Arkle would have won if he had stayed sound.

At the tubby little Irish priest running along after the long-striding Michael O'Leary, gasping, "Do you fancy it, Michael?" (referring to Rathgorman), Dickinson replies: "No chance in the ground." The priest pauses, reflects for a while, mutters: "that's what he said yesterday about Political Pop," and rushes off to pounce on his next victim.

Talking to our Gaelic visitors, it is clear that despite reports of all night card schools with £10,000 kitties in local hotels, they have not been adopting their usual head down approach to betting. Several of the big bookmaking firms report turnover well down, probably because of the dampness of the Irish punt. The biggest reported bet in terms of takeout, seems to have been the £22,000 to £4,000, laid to the daddy of all Irish gamblers, J. P. McManus, over Mister Donovan. Incidentally, informed sources say that McManus won nothing like the £250,000 in all on that same horse, as was reported in the papers, nearer £75,000, it is believed.

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At many of our big meetings, some of the overzealous gamblers at the Festivals have been upsetting not a few people with their Gestapo-like interrogating. One of the brighter incidents to arise out of such a situation was when Neville Crump, our longest serving servant, was stopped and asked who he was. "I have been racing long," the gamblers asked. "Awhile," came back the reply. "Are you Irish?" the man ventured. "Look me up under Yiddish," retorted Crump, sweeping him impishly through.

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## The gentleman in Boza is not trying to get out

By Sankar Sen

Boxing Correspondent

Cornell Boza-Edwards was back in the gym in Highgate yesterday after an early night on Wednesday night, the European junior lightweight champion, Carlos Hernandez, of Spain, banded him the title on a plaque. The Spaniard turned his back on him and the Albert Hall crowd and walked out in the fourth round.

Boza-Edwards is preparing to box on Las Vegas on April 24 either on the Roland Navarette bill or against Navarette himself if Limon changes the date, as he has done on nine other occasions.

"We'll be practising getting under those right hands Hernandez was catching him with last night," George Francis, his trainer, said yesterday. "Also I want Boza to stop being the gentleman in the ring. It is dangerous. I had to him a touch of the Covent Garden language for holding back after the referee had allowed the Spaniard to rest after that low blow and told him to leave.

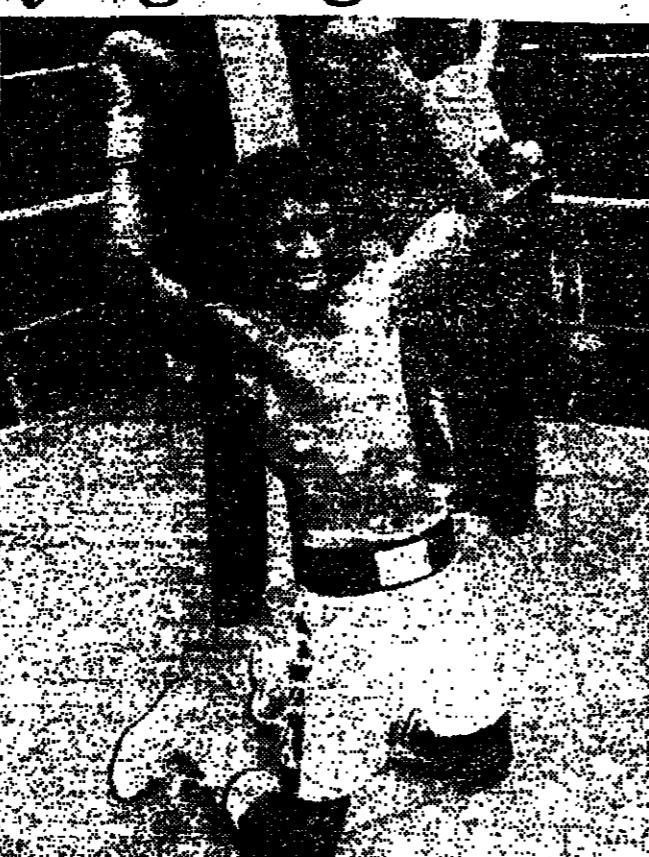
"I told Boza, 'You are not an amateur now. You are a tough professional and you must stop that. I don't like him to touch gloves either after every round. A man can hit him and say he did not hear the bell. What can you do?'"

Francis wants Boza-Edwards to be mean: I think the gentleman in the Harrow boxer will always have the last word.

As Boza-Edwards had promised, he did not get involved in a fist-whirling match with the Spaniard and, in a result, a result Hernandez found his southpaw stance so awkward that he quit in frustration. He said so through an interpreter in his dressing room afterwards.

Boza-Edwards is going to stick to the "gentleman" way, he said.

Navarette, who is roughly the same build as the Spaniard, was shocked to hear that the wife of another boxing gentle-



Sketch by Boza, brought to his knees in triumph.

man, Bobby Chacon, committed suicide on Tuesday because he would not quit the ring. I had a long talk with Chacon at the Showbox Hotel in Las Vegas last May when he was preparing to challenge Boza-Edwards. The soft-spoken Mexican told me he did not want to quit the ring, but he did not want to lose his wife, Valerie, who had met in school, had to see him come

home from fights with cuts and bruises.

The first appearance of Britain's new heavyweight, Frank Bruno, was disappointing. True, his Mexican opponent, Lope Gutierrez, did not want to show and was knocked out in the first round, but Bruno was altogether too wooden. Still, he is the best prospect for a long time

## VOLLEYBALL

## Pincott the spiker can make point

By Paul Harrison

It is international weekend for England and Scotland. England's men go north for senior and junior internationals at Grange-mouth tomorrow and Irvine on Sunday. The Scottish women play for matches at Notting-ham tomorrow and Leicester Sunday.

The English team seek to end a run of 11 years without a victory in Scotland. But they did win both senior internationals at home last year, the last time they were in the Commonwealth championships last year. Scotland won one, England the other.

The veterans Ronnie Hamilton (76 caps) and Charlie Ferguson, in the last Scottish side to lose to England, as was the present coach, John Lyle.

For the English, the international are part of the build-up for the men's Spring Cup in Greece from April 4 to 11; where they have drawn the Netherlands and Israel.

They have their most capped player, Nick Keeley (117 caps) back at the age of 32. Steve Pincott, a left-handed spiker, who has been playing for a Belgian club, remains one of England's most potent weapons, despite injury problems.

Today's match is for the international Red Cross Trophy, presented by a former prisoner of war group from Edinburgh in recognition of the part played in camps by sport like volleyball. Sundays is for the Rockwave Glass International Trophy.

The veterans Steve Sinden, the senior women finished 1-1, and in their most recent meeting, in the North Sea Cup, Scotland won 3-1.

The Scots have strong centre net players in Ron Brodie, Lynn Tennant and Fiona Suttie (and all from Telford). England has the stalwart attack captain, Chris Hall, their captain, and Ann Jarvis, their most capped player with 89, both from Billingham.

## Dedicated fans and teams spur ice hockey revival

## Redskin who pays to play

If the future of a sport was directly related to the dedication of its adherents, British ice hockey could look forward to a succession of television contracts, sponsorships deals, gold medals and MBEs over at least the next few years.

Take, for example, the supporters of Nottingham Panthers. Not only do they fill the Nottingham Ice Stadium every Saturday night, they appear at away games in more profusion than supporters of Non-County Teams, who play at the Kincraig for a game in January. 500 have chartered a train to go to Blackpool for the team's last National League match of the season.

Take, for example, David Rapley, a 17-year-old left wing with Streatham Redskins. Three years ago, when the team was granted a weekly practice at Sutton, he had to travel 45 miles and cycle the five miles from his home to the rink. Two years ago, when the rink was under expensive repair, he travelled with the rest of the team to Southampton for practices at 10pm, returning home at about 1.30am.

This year he has three times had to pay his own way to Billingham, to train with the Great Britain junior team. The weekend before last, he covered about 1,000 miles in pursuit of games and practice. Though his team regularly draws crowds that would make some football clubs envious, he has had to pay his own way to be a Redskin, traditionally a fast, fit, dynamic team.

Though this is a C Pool professional in all but name, a British League saw the demise of seven of its 12 clubs in the space of its first season. The structure of the game, the geographically top-sided and top-heavy with imported players, was already under the initial impact of television.

There are fears that the expense and travelling demanded by a league taking in clubs from London to Dundee may similarly expose the weaknesses of the present-day organisation. For Streatham, isolated in the south, such a league would require an extraordinary commitment.

Whatever the competitive structure of the sport, next year's amateur national ice hockey looks destined to anyone with family ties in its recent subterranean past. The prospects for Rapley and his young team-mates are improving. Growing spectator and media interest has forced many clubs to reassess their future, their assumptions about the profitability of ice hockey. No one at Streatham has got up to 4.30 am yet.

THE TIMES FRIDAY MARCH 19 1982

## RUGBY UNION

## How the wheel has turned for France

By Peter West, Rugby Correspondent

If we consider how the wheel has turned for Ireland since they were beaten by Australia last November — their seventh defeat in a row, and their unhappiest sequence this century — it is also worth reflecting how affairs have gone for France in a quite different direction.

Since the French acquired a grand slam last year, they have defeated Romania but lost two internationals in Australia, two more against New Zealand at home last autumn, and three in the present championship. So as Ireland themselves go for the grand slam in Paris tomorrow, one wonders — perish the thought — whether on the law of averages — the unpredictable French are due to end a miserable run.

The performance of the French selectors this championship has been, even by their quixotic standards, something to marvel at. For the game against Wales they axed six of the seven backs who had played in the seven semi-internationals against New Zealand, and made two more changes up front, one of them involving the return of a fit Jean-Pierre Rives.

Predictably dissatisfied by the performance of their forwards in Cardiff, tomorrow, Irvine, aged 30, will lead the team with his influence this week, took part in a full scale training session at Murrayfield yesterday morning before travelling to Wales with the rest of the Scottish team.

The French full back, Robert Moret-Rosset, did not break his leg while playing for his club at Bedford on Wednesday night.

Rosset, aged 25, was taken to

Buchet, but still no Pape...

However, that respected former will be back in action against Ireland, as he has been against all but the best opposition. Paul Doopiah will play his first championship match this season at loose head Jean-François Imberton is restored at lock, Revallier now moving to No 8. There are four changes in the pack, two involving switches of position, and it looks as last as though France have got their front row right. The influence of Imberton should also fortify the effort of the tight forwards.

The dispute is over Sierra, the name chosen by Ford for its Cortina replacement which is being launched in September. The trouble is that since 1979 Sierra has been used by Dutton for one of its cars, a utility vehicle which, ironically, involves Ford Escort components.

The story is a tangled one

but it goes back to 1978 when Ford applied to the Trade-registry to secure the Sierra name and Mr Timothy Dutton, while testing it in Spain, hit upon the same name for his new kit car. While Ford awaited final approval from the registry, the Dutton Sierra came on the market. Dutton at that time had made no move to register the name but in May 1981, it too applied to the registry.

Perhaps the answer is to follow Mercedes, BMW, Volvo and a few others and use numbers instead. But when Peugeot tried to launch a new car as the 701, it found that Peugeot had registered all three figure numbers with nought in the middle. So the car had to be the 911 instead.

Motoring by Peter Waymark

## Tangled tale of the Sierra

The tricky business of finding names for new cars has been highlighted by the curious legal battle now being conducted between the Ford Motor Company and a small specialist manufacturer of kit-assembled vehicles, Dutton Cars of Worthing.

The dispute is over Sierra, the name chosen by Ford for its Cortina replacement which is being launched in September. The trouble is that since 1979 Sierra has been used by Dutton for one of its cars, a utility vehicle which, ironically, involves Ford Escort components.

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## Daihatsu Charmant

Known initially in Britain for small cars, the Charmant and the Domino, Daihatsu has recently expanded its range with the Charmant, a medium saloon which lies up against models like the Ford Cortina and Morris Ital. The arrival of the Charmant makes the choice among medium saloons even more difficult, since there are so many of roughly equal merit.

Dutton is claiming victory and the next move is up to Ford. It has three options: to go ahead with the trial, to reach an agreement with Dutton out of court, or to let the matter rest. Ford's lawyers are said to be in a close huddle.

To the ordinary motorist, the dispute may seem academic since the two vehicles are hardly in competition. Though Dutton is selling 100 Sierra, kits a month, an impressive figure for a small specialist, that comes nowhere near the 150,000-plus sales which, on the basis of the Cortina's performance, Ford can reasonably expect from its Sierra.

For Dutton, which has become much better known because of the dispute, the publicity will have been worth having, even if it ultimately loses and has to find another name for its vehicle. With a five-month waiting list, practical considerations, like having to reprint its brochures, would fade into insignificance.

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But how difficult car names can be. The reason for the Ford Sierra in the first place was to have a single European name for a model which at the moment is sold as the Cortina in Britain and the Taunus on the Continent. Even that decision was controversial. The success of the Cortina in Britain, where it has topped the best seller list for most of the past decade, made some Ford people reluctant to give the name up.

When a manufacturer chooses a name it must ensure that another company has not been to the trade-registry first. In the case of Sierra, the name had been registered by Renault and Ford had to pay the French company to get it, just as Fiat had to be cleared with General Motors, Ford's arch rival in the United States, which had once used it on an Oldsmobile model.

Now it is only other car firms that have to be taken into account. When Ford launched the Granada in 1972, it was taken to court by the television company of that name, though the view

was taken that the two activities were unlikely to be confused.

On fuel consumption, I managed 30 mpg in town and 35 mpg on open road. That is better than average and as a small bonus the engine runs on two-star fuel. There is a lockable flap over the filler neck which can be opened, like the boot, from inside the car.

The handling is characteristic of so many Japanese cars. The recirculating ball steering (1300 version, curiously, has rack and pinion) is vague in the straight ahead position and the car has a generally soggy feeling, with pronounced bodyroll. But roadholding is good and fast cornering produces no worse than mild understeer. The best part of driving the car is the delightfully crisp gearbox.

Given the fairly basic suspension, the ride quality is not unacceptable though at low speed the live rear axle does tend to transmit every bump on the road. The front seats are well upholstered and have an attractive cloth trim, but lack support at the trim, but lack support at the trim.

The instruments are clearly displayed and there is a useful bank of warning lights.

It is difficult to point to anything on the Charmant which lifts it out of the general run of conventional medium saloons, but there are no serious drawbacks either. The car is well equipped, competitively priced (4,999 for the 1600) and the straightforward engineering should help reliability. As on all Daihatsu cars, the Protec-tol anti-rust treatment is included in the price and carries an eight-year guarantee.

## Look, no key

Owners of the top Renault models — 20TX and 30TX — can now lock and unlock their cars without a key. This apparent magic is performed with a remote control transmitter, supplied with the car and using the same principle as television viewers to change channels without leaving their armchairs.

The size of a matchbox, the transmitter works by three 1.5 volt batteries and infrared rays. It is operated by gentle pressure of one finger on its centre. The receiver, which forms part of the central locking system, is fitted to the dashboard to the side of the steering wheel. The transmitter is aimed at the receiver through the driver's window.

Known as Plip, from the man who designed it, Paul Lipschitz, the device is said to allow for 53,000 combinations and should therefore give no worries on security. Renault says the owner of a Plip transmitter has less chance of opening another car with it than winning a lottery.

Unless driven unusually hard, the engine is smooth and quiet and an engine speed of 3500rpm at 70mph in town gives relaxed motorway

## CUTS outbreak

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## into a

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REVIEW





